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No. 18,661. 號一十六百六千八萬一第 日一初月二年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13TH, 1918. 三拜禮 號三十月三年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 10 "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS	
6.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
3.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 15 "
6.30 " " 8.30 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.	
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
3.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 15 "
6.30 " " 8.30 " "	" " 10 "

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
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Season and punch tickets available for all
cars, not already full, running at the time
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for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
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ticket will be issued until payment thereof
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or Compro Order representing Bank
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [468]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th December, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 8 Through Express a.m.	No. 9 Local a.m.	No. 10 Through Express p.m.	No. 11 Local p.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.	No. 13 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Shing Tsu)	dep. 7.35	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.00	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.40
Shek Lung	dep. 8.00	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.25	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.55
Shing Shan	dep. 8.10	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.35	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.05
Yanling	dep. 8.20	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.45	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.15
Taipei	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.55	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.25
Shing Shan	dep. 8.40	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.05	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.35
Yanling	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.35	dep. 12.45
Shek Lung	dep. 9.00	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.25	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.35	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.55
KOWLOON	arr. 11.05	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.20	arr. 12.30	arr. 12.30	arr. 12.40	arr. 12.50	arr. 13.00

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 6 Local a.m.	No. 7 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Local p.m.	No. 9 Through Express p.m.	No. 10 Local p.m.	No. 11 Through Express p.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.
East Ferry	dep. 6.25	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.35	dep. 6.40	dep. 6.45	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.05
Yanling	dep. 6.35	dep. 6.40	dep. 6.45	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.05	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.15
Shing Shan	dep. 6.45	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.05	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.15	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.25
Taipei	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.05	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.15	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.35
Shing Shan	dep. 7.05	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.15	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.35	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.45
Yanling	dep. 7.15	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.35	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.55
Shek Lung	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.35	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.05
KOWLOON	arr. 11.05	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.20	arr. 12.30	arr. 12.30	arr. 12.40	arr. 12.50	arr. 13.00	arr. 13.10

* Will stop at Taipei and Shing Shan to allow First-Class Passengers to alight,
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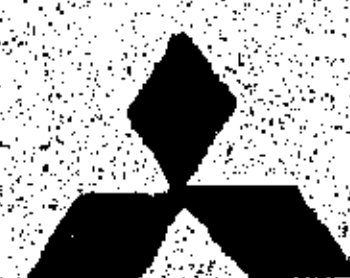
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	10.00	1.20 5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20 6.00

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GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Door No. 1	Door No. 2	Door No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350 "	714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	68 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 "	34 "	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 50 and 20 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

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	No. 1, 7,000 tons	No. 2, 12,000 tons
Lifting Power	400 feet	650 feet
Max. Length of Ship taken in	55 "	6 "
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	23 "	25 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	23 "	25 "

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMOMURA.

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Length on Keel Blocks	385 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	55 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 " 7 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt
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Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [717]

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WEDNESDAY, 13th MARCH, 1918.

8 a.m. "HONAM" 10 p.m. "KINSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN"

THURSDAY, 14th MARCH, 1918.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN" 10 p.m. "HONAM" 4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

FRIDAY, 15th MARCH, 1918.

8 a.m. "KINSHAN" 10 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "HONAM"

SATURDAY, 16th MARCH, 1918.

8 a.m. "HONAM" 10 p.m. "KINSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN"

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[1451]

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[1770]

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S. Willmore ... 4.50
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J. W. B. Meredith ... 4.00

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[1185]

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attention given to Tourists.

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of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Eyles.

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(MITSUBISHI CO.)

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[28-3]

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[28-3]

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CIGAR FACTORY.

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MINISTROS CIGARS.

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The great care exercised in the choice of each single leaf makes these Cigars beyond all doubt the most perfect ever produced.

\$4 per box duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

[32-1]

GRAND HOTEL, GRAND ANNEX, GRAND STRAND.SEASON
1918**TSINGTAU**
"IDEAL SEA-BATHING"Commencing
MAY 15th.

T. NAGAO, General Manager.

[28-3]

THE RACECOURSE DISASTER ENQUIRY.

AN ACCIDENT IN 1914

A WARNING REGARDING THREE STOREY SHEDS.

OWNERS OF STANDS GIVE EVIDENCE.

The enquiry into the Race Course disaster was continued at the Magistracy yesterday.

THE SZE HOP FIRM

Mr. Bowley, referring to the evidence taken the previous day, said that in answer to a question suggested by Mr. d'Almada, Kwok Kun, the building contractor, had stated that when his late partner Ma Fung was alive, he (Kwok Kun) was foreman in charge of works and that Ma Fung was in charge of everything else. That was not correct, and he wished the matter properly understood. Ma Fung's son and Kwok Kun had an equal interest in the business. Each had one-sixth share. Ma Fung's son looked after the office and accounts. He had no practical experience of match-building, but he was a man of 27 years and looked after money matters.

It was decided that Ma Fung's son should be called.

The Crown Solicitor: There is one question I wish to raise. There is a large quantity of material rescued from the collapse, poles, boards and so on still at Happy Valley and the authorities consider it should be removed.

The Coroner suggested that Mr. Wright should make an inspection of the material and take notes of what was there. Then the material could be moved at once.

Ma Chung Ki was then called. He said he was 27 years old and a partner in the Sze Hop firm of contractors. He was in charge of the office work. There were six partners, of whom Kwok Kun was one. The other four were in "the country." Witness had been a partner since his father's death three years ago. He did not take any part in the construction of the matcheds. Kwok Kun was in charge of the works. He knew that the matcheds erected on the Race Course were similar to those erected in previous years.

By the Coroner: He discussed the prices to be charged for the matcheds with the owners of the sites. The prices charged for sheds 4, 5 and 6 were the same as last year. There had been no rise in the prices at all; the prices had been left to him by his father. The work on all the sheds was not charged at the same rate; it was a matter of arrangement with the owners. There was no agreement under which better work was done on one shed than the other.

Mr. Bowley pointed out that the charge for the three matcheds 4, 5 and 6 was \$180-\$200 for each shed. In answer to Mr. Bowley's questions, witness said Kwok Kun and his (witness') father had equal shares in the business. Witness' father used to look after the accounts, and so on. As he was a man of 70 years he simply supervised the constructional work. Witness had never worked on matcheds himself.

By Mr. Stevenson: The prices charged for stands 4, 5 and 6 were the same as charged in previous years. They had been charging \$180 for those stands for the last three years. He could say nothing of time before that. The price this year covered exactly the same work as had been done on the sheds in previous years.

By the Coroner: The firm did not make much profit last year. The year before that there was neither profit nor loss. He could not say what profit was made three years ago. There were about twenty odd firms of match-builders in the Colony. Witness' firm the year before last did rather less business than in his father's time; last year they did about the same. They now employed about the same number of workmen as when his father was alive.

Ma Chuk Sam, 33 years of age, said he had been foreman of the Sze Hop firm for the past four years. He supervised the erection of the matcheds on the Race Course. There were between 70 and 80 men employed and all were experienced. He began building the matcheds this year on February 7th and the work was completed on February 24th. During the whole of the period he was continually in charge, inspecting the work. Kwok Kun supervised and another Chinese also occasionally superintended the work. For the most part the material used in the matcheds was new. The Inspector of the P.W.D. never complained of any bad work. Witness inspected the matcheds on the first day of the races from 7 a.m. until noon. He could not say how many people were present; he would judge about the same number as usual. On the second day of the races he was also present on the Race Course from 7 a.m. to 12 noon. He found during that time that one of the bamboo splittings had come off a gangway and he got a fok to put it right. He was not present when the collapse occurred and he could give no reason for such a collapse. He had been building matcheds for twelve years and he had never previously experienced a collapse. He never saw any sign that the lashings of the matcheds had been cut or tampered with in any way.

By the Coroner: When he inspected the matcheds he went outside and both up and down stairs.

By Mr. Bowley: When he left the Race Course at 12 noon on February 23rd the matcheds, as far as he could see, were in good order. That afternoon he was engaged in supervising work at the old Mercantile Bank.

Mr. Lo: Is it usual to drive poles into the ground to secure struts?—When it is necessary.

When is it necessary and when not?—If there is a stump of a tree or anything strong enough to attach the strut to, it is not necessary to drive in poles.

Were poles driven into the ground on the Race Course?—There were trees to which struts could be lashed.

Did you drive poles into the ground or not?—Struts were attached to the fence, but about three poles were driven into the ground also.

Do you agree that sheds 1 to 3 and 17 to 19 did not collapse because they were of one storey, whilst the others were higher?—Yes.

The question was repeated by the Coroner, in different form and witness replied that he could not say that the sheds did not collapse because they were lower.

Mr. Lo: Do you think it would have made any difference if struts had been put on the Golf Club side of the matcheds?—The sheds would not collapse.

Again the Coroner repeated the question in somewhat different form and witness said that the result, with or without struts, would be just the same.

At the suggestion of the Coroner the question was then dropped.

MR. BLAKE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Blake, of the Expense, Stores and Accounts Department, A.S.C., said he was a partner in sheds 4, 5 and 6, named the Unity Stand. The other partners were Mr. Olsen and Mr. Warren.

He purchased the site on January 11th and Mr. Olsen obtained a permit from the P.W.D. for the erection of the shed, which was constructed with a basement and one storey. He had had one of these matcheds on the Race Course for the last 13 years. About five years ago he asked the contractor to put in double uprights under the betting counter. That was because of the greater crush at the counter. With this exception the sheds had been the same all through the years. His shed was finished on the Sunday morning previous to the races. Witness and Mr. Olsen had inspected the struts and uprights on the previous Thursday and on the Sunday they inspected the matcheds as a whole. Mr. Olsen gave all the instructions to the contractor. His matcheds was used for betting either for winners or places and for cash sweeps. Anyone could go into the shed.

The Crown Solicitor: What is the stand really built for?—Really for service men, naval and military, who cannot afford to go into the grandstand. Of course, we admit Chinese, as well, and this year the military and naval men were excluded because of the prevalence of disease.

Is any control exercised over the number?—There were two watchmen there.

The Coroner: European?—No, Chinese. What are their instructions?—To see that no amahs with children on their backs enter the shed and to keep out small boys.

The Crown Solicitor: Were there any limits as to numbers?—No.

Could you say what was the number in the matcheds on February 23?—About 300 on the upper floor.

Is that the biggest number you had there?—That is the biggest number that day.

What is the largest number ever accommodated?—In previous years we have had 400. I should not think we have ever had more.

The ground floor was used for refreshments?—Yes.

It was let off by you to N. Y. Sun?—Yes. No rent was charged, nor did I receive commission. The refreshments were for the convenience of those who came to patronise the stand.

What were the arrangements for refreshments?—There were three or four charcoal chetties on the grass in shed No. 8.

Were there any boards in No. 6?—No boards at all.

Were any arrangements made as a precaution against fire?—I had three large barrels of water on the lower floor of No. 8 and on the upper floor I had eight buckets filled with water.

The Coroner: With reference to cooking, was it going on all the time?—Only from 11 to 1. There was no cooking really. It was simply a question of heating up potatoes and so on. The food was served cold.

No chetties were in use after 1 p.m.?—Only one for boiling tea.

The Crown Solicitor: How long has it been customary to have cooking done at the sheds?—Ever since I have had them.

Do you remember having made a complaint on any previous occasion about the stands?—About four years ago I went to Mr. Hough and complained of a three storey matcheds being next to the Unity Stand. It was on the first day of the races I remember. On that day the upper floor of shed No. 9 gave way. It was a three storey shed, and I was afraid that shed No. 7 might give way also.

The Coroner: What was done?—Mr. Hough told me he had nothing to do with it and that I should complain to the Government.

Did you complain to the Government?—No.

You have had a three storey matcheds at No. 7 ever since?—Yes.

And you have not complained?—No. I have not complained since that day.

The Crown Solicitor: How did the floor give way on that occasion?—The top storey sank. The struts had come from underneath the top storey.

Was it during the racing?—About the second race of the first day.

Was there any accident owing to the floor giving way?—Not as far as I know.

The Coroner: How did it come to your knowledge?—The people came rushing into the Unity Stand, saying that the Colonial Stand had given way.

There was some little panic?—Yes.

The Crown Solicitor: You reported to Mr. Hough at the time?—Yes.

Have you ever known any accident except the one you refer to?—Never.

With regard to the matcheds this year was there any communication between Nos. 4, 5 and 6 and Nos. 1, 2 and 3?—Yes, the matting was taken off the partition to allow the Chinese ladies to come in and get sweep tickets.

Has it always been the same?—Always the same since the Jockey Club rented those stands.

With regard to the collapse on Feb. 23th can you give me particulars as to what happened?—I was standing at the sweep counter in front of No. 6 shed about five minutes to three waiting for the ball for the 5th race in order to stop the sale of tickets when I heard a cracking sound from No. 7. I looked up and saw the partition of No. 7 falling into the Unity Stand, and women and children falling with it. The counters of the Unity Stand prevented the people in it from being crushed.

The Crown Solicitor: Did the floor of your matcheds collapse?—As far as I can say the upper floor sank about four feet.

Were there any casualties in your stand?—Not as far as I know. I went out at the front and stepped on to the race course. When I had got out I heard a cry and turned again to the matcheds and found a small Portuguese boy behind

some matting with his leg jammed to the floor. I managed to get him out and, in doing so, I hurt my back and was assisted out of the stand by Mr. Forbes. That was all I knew.

Have you formed any opinion as to the cause of the collapse?—I am of opinion that the three storey buildings were too heavy when occupied.

Mr. Stevenson: Did you give any instructions regarding the cooking?—I said I would not allow any fire within the stand, nothing except charcoal, and that these charcoal fires were to be put out immediately after tiffin was served. I also made the refreshment caterer have three tubs of water handy.

Did you see that your instructions were carried out?—I did at 1.30 p.m. I allowed, however, one chatty to remain for boiling water.

You inspected each day at 1.30 p.m.?—Yes.

The people who frequent the Unity Stand also go to other stands, do they not?—Yes, there is a continual flow in and out all the time.

Do you know whether sweepstakes were run in other stands?—In all stands. You sold tickets, I think in your stand to the ladies from the Jockey Club sheds?—I did.

You say that the counters protected you when No. 7 fell on your stand?—They kept the partitions up.

Was there anything special about the counters?—They were all brand new, made last year of hard wood.

Were they supplied by the matcheds contractor?—No they were supplied by my partners and myself.

Did you have any watchman on the stand?—Two watchmen and two detectives.

From the Police Station?—From No. 2 Police Station; we paid them \$5 each. No one was injured on your stand?—None that I know. There was no one in the stand when I left. I was the last to leave.

Mr. Bowley: You tell us you provided water barrels and fire buckets to prevent fire. Did you receive any instructions from the Police or the Fire Brigade in connection with these things?—None whatsoever.

It was your own idea, was it?—Yes.

The Coroner: You have always done that have you not?—Yes.

Mr. Bowley: Were any intoxicating liquors provided on the stand?—None whatever.

No beer?—Only what I had provided for employees. Not for sale.

Had M. Y. San any licence to keep a refreshment booth?—Not that I know.

Do you know if he has a licence anywhere in the Colony to keep a refreshment house?—I could not say.

You had no licence?—Only the permit from the P.W.D.

No eating house licence?—No.

In addition to cash sweeps you had betting on winners and place betting. Is that the pari-mutuel?—Yes.

And of course you charged a commission?—Yes.

How many years have you carried on a pari-mutuel and cash sweeps?—This was my 13th year with my present partners and three years before that with other partners.

The Coroner: You have always had a pari-mutuel?—Yes, always.

Mr. Bowley: One of the conditions of the sale is that no gambling is permitted. Do you regard that condition as a dead letter?—I do, seeing that gambling is allowed in the Grand Stand.

You have been carrying on gambling in the sheds all these years and no attempt has been made to prevent it?—That is so.

Were you rendered unconscious by your accident?—I was.

How long was it from the commencement of the collapse to your accident?—About seven minutes I should say.

Did you see where the fire commenced?—I saw no fire.

I understand you got out of the front of the matcheds on to the racecourse and then came back to rescue a small boy. Most of that seven minutes was spent in the matcheds?—Yes, I was only on the racecourse about a second.

You naturally then would not see a fire in the centre of the row?—No, I saw no fire.

It is quite clear that wherever the fire came from it did not originate in your shed?—It did not originate in my shed.

Can you form any idea where the collapse commenced?—I cannot.

From your position, standing by the counter, when the partition of No. 7 fell on you, you could not see the ranges of matcheds outside?—No.

You don't want to convey the impression that No. 7 collapsed first, do you?—Oh, no.

You told us there were about 200 people in your shed when the Derby was run. How do you arrive at that figure?—Simply an estimate.

Had you seats in the stand?—I had 48 chairs only in front.

I think the entrance to the upper floor was quite separate from the entrance to the lower floor?—Quite. The doorway to the upper floor was eight feet wide and there were two gangways leading up to it.

In addition to that there was an inside staircase leading to the basement?—Yes.

Mr. Lo: When No. 9 stand gave way in 1914 did all the people get out?—I can't say.

The Coroner: Was that accident mentioned in the newspapers at the time?—I could not say. I only complained to Mr. Hough and asked if things could be altered so that we could have one storey stands all along.

Mr. Lo: Do you know if any work was done by the contractors at the time to repair the damage?—I believe they put another upright in.

Did you at the time form the opinion that three storey stands were unsafe?—I did, I told Mr. Hough that there would be a serious accident one of these days if they had matches of three storeys. You realised that you owed some duty to those who entered your own stand?—Yes.

Then why did you merely report to Mr. Hough?—I thought that as Clerk of the Course he was responsible for the whole place.

But he denied that?—I did not know that at the time.

But he told you?—He told me to complain to the Government. I took it that he would carry on my complaint to the Government.

You still have the same opinion that three storey stands are dangerous?—Yes.

Did you not feel that it was part of the duty you owed to those who came to your stand, to lodge another complaint?—I did not think it necessary as Mr. Hough was head of the Jockey Club. He seemed to ignore my complaint, and put me off.

When you expressed the opinion just now that the collapse was due to the original being top heavy, was that your original opinion—the one you have held all along, or is it the result of the present disaster?—Three storey stands have not always been top heavy. In my opinion, they have been so only since the flooring was ordered to be done.

Do you know when the practice of resting uprights on boards originated?—I think about 1912.

You expressed the opinion that three storey sheds were top heavy because you considered that they could never be safe built in this way?—That is so.

The Coroner: I don't think you formed a very strong opinion as to the safety of these three storey sheds or you would not have stayed next door to them all these years?—This year I did because the contractors put down flooring and on top of that was a board three feet square for the upright. It is really a board upon a board. The contractors rested every upright on a board above floor level. Each upright rested on two boards, the upper one being loose.

Was your shed built on this system?—No. The uprights were on the ground in my shed.

You noticed this system in which shed?—No. 12. On Monday night after the first day's racing.

Did you notice it in No. 7 or anywhere else?—No, I had occasion to go to No. 12. You had not noticed this practice in previous years?—No.

In your opinion this practice renders three storey stands unsafe?—I do.

Up to the time you made that investigation you did not consider the stands unsafe?—No.

You entered a protest in 1914?—Yes.

That was because of the accident in that year. You did not enter a protest against three storey stands being unsafe?—No, but when I saw three storey stands alongside of me—

That would not matter so long as they were stable. You had, I think, a tiny impression that three storey stands were unsafe. You did not form an opinion?—That is so.

You had no reason really to suppose they were unsafe until at the last minute on boards?—That is so.

You noticed that and thought they were unsafe?—Yes.

But you did not express any opinion at that time?—No, I was busy with the Civil Service Club sweep.

Mr. Bowley: As the result of what happened in 1914, when the floor of No. 9 partially collapsed, were any extra supports put in?—Yes, as far as I know, the contractor was sent for.

Then your protest had some effect because extra supports were put in?—Yes.

The Coroner: Extra supports were put in at that time because the floor was weak. No alterations have been made since then?—That is so.

Were the extra supports put in the following year?—We had extra supports put in our I know nothing about others.

Don't you think similar extra supports were probably put into the other stands at the same time?—They may have been.

Mr. Bowley: With regard to the board resting on a board that you noticed this year. How many uprights did you notice resting in that way?—Four uprights on the Golf Club side of No. 12.

With regard to the boards on the ground?—I think some pieces of wood under the boarding. I do not think the lower boards are really on the ground.

You say the supporting boards were two feet square, how thick were they?—About one inch.

Have you any idea why these boards are put there?—None.

You only noticed it in the case of four uprights?—Yes.

You did not make any enquiries?—No.

You kept it to yourself?—Yes, I did not take much notice, but I saw the uprights were placed on the boards.

The Crown Solicitor: With regard to the refreshment arrangements, were they made direct with M. Y. San?—No.

They were made direct with the No. 1 boy of M. Y. San by Mr. Olsen.

The Coroner: Did shed No. 7 fall in the direction of the race-course or the golf club?—It fell directly on our shed, neither backwards nor forwards.

CONTRACTOR RECALLED.

Kwok Kun was then recalled to give evidence regarding the uprights resting on boards.

The Coroner: It is a question of No. 12 shed. The upright poles were not resting on the ground were they?—On boards.

How many layers of boards were underneath the uprights, one or two?—Two, one on top of the other.

Was it the same underneath each upright?—Yes.

Was the upper board fastened to the lower board in any way?—They were tied by lashings.

Was it the same in the other sheds?—Yes.

This has been done in the same way in previous years?—Yes.

The enquiry was then adjourned for fifteen minutes.

THE CONTRACTOR'S VERSION OF THE 1914 ACCIDENT.

Kwok Kun, continuing his evidence, in answer to questions by Mr. Bowley said the uprights in the central sheds were resting on pieces of boards which were used to prevent the upright from breaking the single board. He was not told by anyone to adopt this method, which had been used by him last year. Previously the uprights rested on the single board only.

The Crown Solicitor: In 1914, Mr. Blake said a floor in Colonial shed No. 9 came down. Do you remember that?—No.

Did you never hear of it?—One board broke.

What do you mean by one board?—It broke owing to the leg of a Chinese wooden stool or chair being dropped with force on to the floor.

Was that all the damage?—Yes.

The Coroner: Did you repair it?—Yes, there was a hole. The board was simply replaced with another piece.

Was there any panic?—No.

MR. OLSEN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Olsen, partner of C. E. Warren, associated with Mr. Blake in the ownership of the Unity stand, said he obtained the permit for the erection of sheds 4, 5 and 6 from the P.W.D. He told the contractor to build the shed in former years. The stand was built according to instructions. He examined it on the Thursday and Sunday before the races and saw that the material used was good and sound. He was in the stand on February 26th when the collapse occurred. He was behind the pari-mutuel counter when he noticed the rush of people from the shed to the gateway. Shortly afterwards he noticed the partition wall between 5 and 7 coming on to their stand. Then he noticed the floor of No. 6 began to sink slowly. He was thrown down and when he got up he shouted to people not to be afraid. That alerted the stand to a certain extent.

He got over the counter and assisted some Indian constables ripping up the floor boards in order to enable people to get out. He was one of the last to leave the stand by the back way. The matting had been ripped off and he jumped on to the roadway. Directly he got out he saw a fire. This was about five minutes after the collapse. The fire was amongst the central stands. This was the first time he had had a share in the stand. He could not say what caused the collapse. He did not know anything of the accident in 1914; he only remembered Mr. Blake telling him about it at the time.

By Mr. Stevenson: He would estimate that there were about 200 people in the stand on the upper floor at the time of the collapse.

INMATES OF THE STANDS.

John Deakin, constable at Government House, said he was in Mr. Blake's stand on February 26th. He was assisting in the pari-mutuel. Just before 2 o'clock he was behind the counter where place he was betting tickets were being sold. He heard a creaking noise and turning about, he saw the matting of the partition between his stand and the next swaying backwards and forwards. It fell and he was thrown down. For a few moments he was in a stupor. He did not see any sign of a fire until he got out of the back of the shed. He had no opinion as to what was likely to be the cause of the collapse.

R. R. Wood, Sanitary Inspector, said he was in Unity stand on February 26th when the collapse occurred. At the time the electric light went out, came on again and finally went out. There was very little panic. Cooking was done on the ground floor and about 2 o'clock he saw Mr. Blake go to the kitchen and heard him order all fires to be extinguished except one to be used for boiling water.

By Mr. Stevenson: He would consider that there were about 200 people on the stand just before it collapsed.

Leung Wei Wan, a shroff in M. Y. San's restaurant on the ground floor of Unity stand, stated that there were about ten people in the restaurant when the collapse occurred. At the time there were only two chaffins lighted. He was knocked down by a part of the shed falling on him.

By Mr. Stevenson: He did not manage to get the money out of the till before he was knocked down. The money was lost. No intoxicating liquors were sold.

By Mr. Bowley: He was a shroff in the Victoria Theatre. He did not keep a refreshment business.

The Secretary of M. Y. San said his firm were supplying refreshments in sheds Nos. 4, 5 and 6 on the race-course. They did not provide refreshments at the other stands. As far as he knew all the viands had been cooked before-hand; they were only heated up on the ground. His firm provided chaffins and charcoal for this purpose.

By Mr. Bowley: His firm did not take out a licence to provide refreshments.

By Mr. Lo: His firm did not serve refreshments in any other sheds. He was not aware that notices were put up inviting people to go to M. Y. San's refreshment booth in various stands.

By Mr. d'Almeida: He did not see a complete cooking range in the shed. More or less everything required for frying was there.

MR. XAVIER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. P. Xavier, the proprietor of the Hongkong Printing Press, said he had a share in the Xavier booth, No. 7, on the race-course. He had let the stand for about nine years. This year he obtained the P.W.D. permit to erect the stand to the contractor. The stand was of three storeys. He had had a stand of three storeys, he believed, for three years. He had one last year he knew. The ground floor was used for refreshments, the top floor was used for cash sweeps, and was floor was only half a floor and was specially for ladies. No special instructions were given to the contractor this time. He examined when all appeared to be in good order. No cooking was done in the shed but an ordinary chaffy was used to boil water. Charcoal was the fuel. There was one main entrance to the shed on the first floor. There was no entrance on the ground floor. The door on the first floor was about two yards wide. At the time of the collapse he was close to the door. He heard a noise of people trying to run. He thought there was a fight or some trouble of that sort. Then the shed collapsed. It fell towards the pari-mutuel stand. He fell down on the top of his two sisters. One sister shouted for help. He told her not to shout and he would try to save her. His wife and children were there. A hole was made in the matting and many of his relatives escaped through the hole. One of his sisters died. He escaped through the hole on the matting which they escaped was on the side of the Golf Club. No fire started in his match. He estimated that there were 200 people, or a few more, in the stand at the time. Four from his office were missing. All nationalities were represented. He could not say how many lives were lost.

By the Crown Solicitor: About 500 invitation tickets were issued for his stand. There was no charge for admission to the stand nor was any charge made for tea. Whisky was provided. He had a pari-mutuel and cash sweeps on which he took 15 per cent. commission. There was no electric light in his shed. He believed the collapse was due to overcrowding.

Mr. Bowley: How was it that the people did not escape. You say there was no fire?—They could not get out because they were pressed down. My sister had a board on top of her.

You had no way out of the basement, except by going upstairs?—That is so.

Had you chairs and tables in the basement?—No chairs, only a bamboo table.

The Police made no objection to your having a refreshment saloon without any door to it?—No objection.

Had anyone to collect the tickets at the door?—A Portuguese watchman.

Did he collect the tickets?—No.

People showed the tickets?—Only had characters might be asked for tickets.

The Coroner: Practically any respectable person could go in?—Yes.

Mr. Bowley: Did you have any electric light in the shed?—No, an oil lamp in the basement, and a charcoal chaffy and an oil lamp.

No water?—A jar of water.

For making tea?—Yes.

No one counted the people in your shed, I suppose?—No one.

From what direction did you hear the noise you referred to?—On the second floor, people in the match running down the stairs.

How many people were on the top floor at that time?—I cannot say.

At that time I cannot say. I have no idea, because I was engaged in the cash sweep.

The first noise you heard was on the second floor of your own shed?—Yes.

Mr. d'Almeida: Your uncle was man in sole charge of this shed?—Yes.

You had very little to do with it?—No.

Your uncle perished in the flames?—Yes.

Mr. Bowley: Where was Mr. I. Xavier, your uncle, at the time of the collapse?—He was in shed No. 9.

You were in charge of No. 7 at the time?—That is so.

Mr. Stevenson: You say you believe the cause of the collapse was due to overcrowding. Which stands?—Other stands.

What numbers?—I cannot tell; you that I went to a Japanese and a Chinese booth and found it impossible to get in.

The Coroner: What time was that?—That was the first day.

Not the second day?—No.

About what time?—Just after fifteen.

Was the crowd as big on the second day as on the first day?—I cannot say.

Mr. Stevenson: How many people were on the Japanese stand on the first day of the races?—I cannot say.

The enquiry was then adjourned until Friday.

SYMPATHY FROM MAJOR GENERAL DALTON.

A telegram has been received from Major-General J. C. Dalton, Chief Commissioner of the Hong Kong Ambulance Brigade, expressing the sympathy of the Brigade with the sufferers in the recent Race Course Disaster.

PONTIFICAL REQUIEM MASS AT SHAMSEEN.

A Pontifical Requiem Mass for the repose of the souls of those who perished in the recent disaster at Happy Valley, Hongkong, was held at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Shamseem, on Monday, at 8 a.m., and attended by almost every member of the local Portuguese Community. Bishop de Guebriant officiated and was assisted by the Rev. Father Fr. Martins.

Wreaths were placed at the foot of the catafalque on the nave of the Chapel. One floral tribute bore the following lines:

In Memoriam.

Ye, who linger on the shore
Midst such stress and storm and strife,
Weep not, mourn not any more
For the loved ones gone from life.

Cruel fate has torn away
Young and old from many a home.
Though they suffered, yet we say—
"Out of evil good has come."

Theirs is now the Better Land.
Theirs is peace for evermore.
Do not mourn, ye little band,
Ye, who linger on the shore.

A SHAMSEENITE.

On the invitation of Mr. Abilio Basto, the Portuguese Vice-Consul, who had charge of the arrangements, the Rev. Fr. Netto, of Shiu Hing, delivered a touching sermon after the Mass. His allusion to the butlerly having his wings singed recalls the beautiful lines:—

"The desire of the moth for the star,
Of the night for the morrow,
The devotion to something afar
From the sphere of our sorrow."

The clergy then left the Sanctuary and went in procession to the catafalque, where the Last Benediction was pronounced by his Lordship and the Requiem Mass and the Requiem in Pace were sung by the clergy.

The solemn piety and devotion of the congregation gave one the impression that the service was more than a conventional expression of sympathy. It was, indeed, an outward manifestation of a genuine sorrow, not only for the relatives and friends so tragically snatched away from life, but also for the hundreds of fellow-beings who have been the victims of an appalling catastrophe.

In mourning the loss which their community in Hongkong have sustained the Portuguese residents of Canton extend to the Chinese, Japanese, Indian and other communities their deep sympathy in a common sorrow. They avail themselves of this opportunity to record as well their deep sense of gratitude to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Canton, not only for officiating at the Requiem Mass, which was such a tangible mark of sympathy with them, but also for the great interest with which he has manifested in promoting the welfare of their small community. To the Rev. Father Pradal, of the Roman Catholic Chapel, Shamseem, as well as to the Reverend Fathers Floquet and Netto, and the French clergy, they are also greatly indebted for assisting at the solemn Requiem Mass. Mr. Abilio Basto worked indefatigably, and Messrs. Fernandes, Noronha & Co., very kindly undertook the printing free of charge.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF TOBACCO.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of cigarettes and tobacco, valued at \$30.

It was stated that while the complainant, who is a hawk, was closing up his store for the day, defendant stole a box containing the cigarettes and tobacco and made off with it. He was followed and arrested.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of twenty taels of opium.

It was stated that defendant was arrested on board the *Tai Ming*, with the opium in his possession.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$500 with the alternative of four months' hard labour.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (DEPUTY).

EQUIPMENT PARADES.

All ranks will parade at Headquarters Club as set out below. Rifles, ammunition, armlets, whistles, and chains and truncheons to be produced by those in possession of same.

Uniform, caps with covers:—

Thursday, 14th inst.:—

No. 5 Platoon at 5.30 p.m.

No. 6 Platoon at 6.45 p.m.

Friday, 15th inst.:—

At 5.30 p.m.: 24 men of Platoons 1 to 8 who have not previously attended.

Monday, 18th inst.:—

Staff, Mounted Police, and Ambulance Platoon.

Tuesday, 19th inst.:—

Band and Buglers and Drummers.

Co. Sgt. Major Wilks has been granted 3 months' leave from the Colony. Inspector Eustace will act as Deputy Officer and Crown Sergeant Goodwin as Warning Officer. (Telephone: Day, K. 21; Night, K. 22).

JOHN.

No. 5 Platoon, Section 10—P. 415 J. W. Cruz.

By Order,

J. F. Hous,

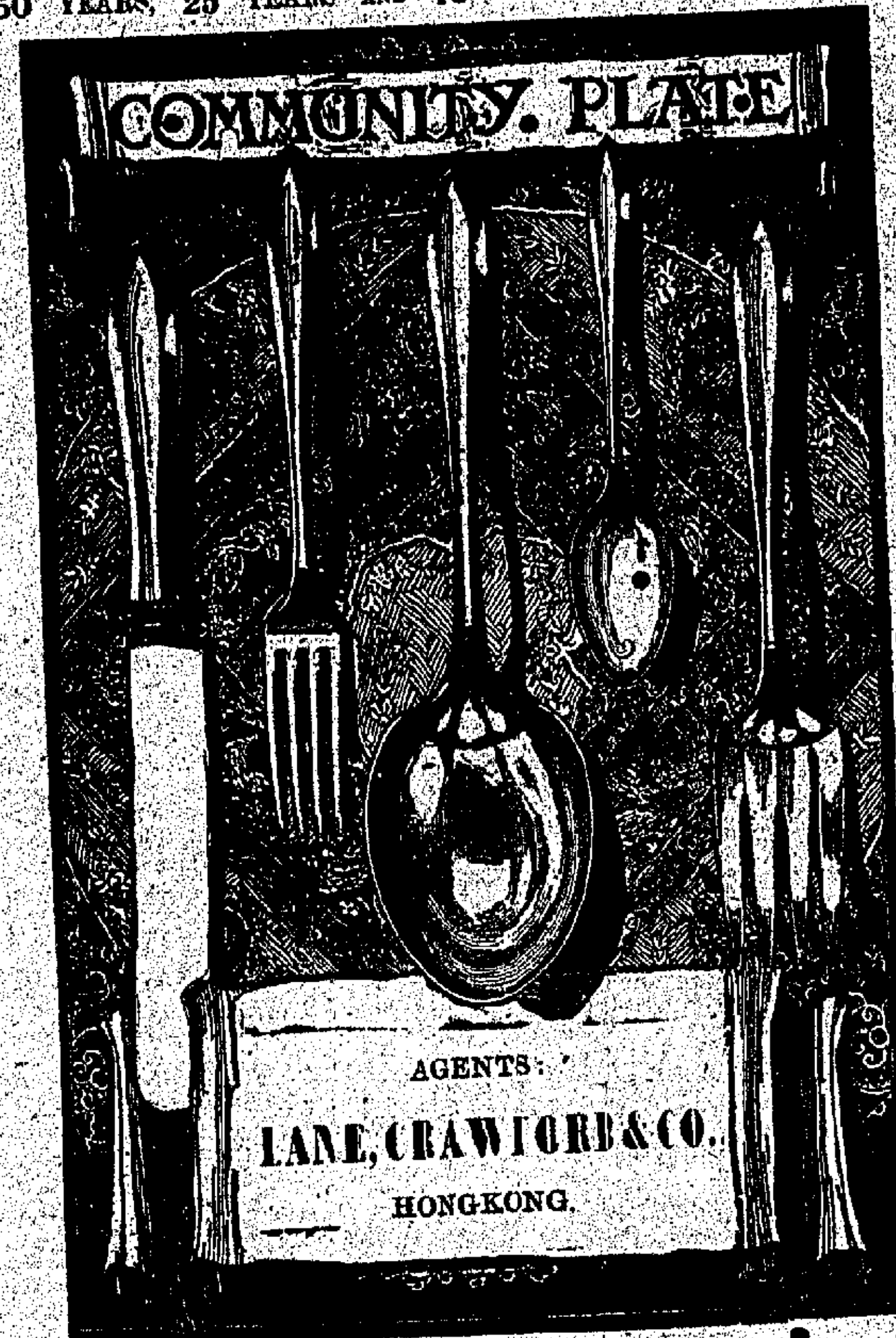
D.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, March 12th, 1918.

Other Local News will be found on Page 6.

INTIMATIONS

"THE ARISTOCRAT OF THE DINING TABLE."
STOCKED IN
FOUR DESIGNS AND THREE QUALITIES.
GUARANTEED
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JUST RECEIVED AN EXCELLENT SELECTION
HALL MARKED
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TWIN BEDS. White, Blue and Green Enamel
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Made up in any style.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

No. 2, MORRISON HILL.

Apply to—

THE TREASURY.
[1768]

WANTED.

LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.

Apply with references to—

Box No. 100.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1769]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PAR-MUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners, also Cash Sweep ticket holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 2nd March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Accountants to the
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
[1717]

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our Customers that Mr. DUBOIS, who left the Colony in August, 1914, being called up for Military duties, has returned to Hongkong, and will, from this date, take over the Management of the Technical portion of our business.

FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE
Co., Ltd.
FLOQUET & KNOTH,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1918. [1762]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Firm of A. R. MARTY, Rene Salle, Successor, has as from the 12th February, 1918, sold to Messrs. P. A. LAPOQUE & Co., the S.S. "EVA", which insures the Postal Service between Hongkong and Haiphong, and also the right to use the name of A. R. MARTY, Compagnie de Navigation Tonkinoise.

The business will hereafter be carried on by Messrs. P. A. LAPOQUE & Co., No. 4, Queen's Building, Telephone No. 860.
P. A. LAPOQUE & Co.,
MARTON, A. R. MARTY,
Rene Salle, Successor.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1918. [1740]

WANTED.

AT the PEAK for a little girl of 2½ years resident EUROPEAN NURSE.
Apply—
Box No. 25.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1688]

WANTED.

ON 1st June, for Wei-Hai-Wei, Capable Foreign NURSE to take charge of an Infant.
Apply to—
NURSE,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1768]

G. A. DREAPER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the R.N. Hospital until 10 a.m. on the 20th March, 1918, from persons desirous of supplying Beef, Mutton, Fowls, Pork, Bread, Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Aerated Waters, Ice, and other provisions and necessaries for the year ending 31st March, 1919.

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R.N. Hospital.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

G. A. DREAPER,
Deputy Surgeon-General.
R.N. Hospital,
Hongkong, 12th March, 1918. [1766]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[1738]

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

DISPENSARY Buildings, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, where subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are required to visit during their stay in port.

[1738]

INTIMATIONS

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1918. [1742]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Peddar's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1918. [1747]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1918. [1755]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1918. [1753]

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1918, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order,
E. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1918. [1730]

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VANCOUVER & SEATTLE.

For freight and further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Tel. 215. Sub. Ex. 23

[1608]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES!

SAUSAGES!

A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE "

PORK "

BEEF "

LIVER "

BOLOGNA HEAD CHEESE.

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE "

do. do. do. [1688]

FOR SALE.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS (all different).
1000 Stamps \$ 8.00 2500 Stamps \$ 50.00
1500 " 18.00 3000 " 100.00
1800 " 22.00 4000 " 175.00
2000 " 25.00

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG

[1518]

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANDBAR REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1917.

Revised by J. H. MARRAS.

PRICE 1/6

"Daily Press" Office.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

No. 1, DES VOEUX VILLAS, PEAK.
To let furnished, for June, July and August. Share of Tennis Court.
Apply to—
H. T. JACKMAN.
[1763]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in 1st House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
[800]

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[1719]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-BEDROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandre Buildings.
[1888]

FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak.
Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
Care of LANZ, CRAWFORD & Co.
[1711]

WANTED.

HOUSE at the PEAK, Furnished or Unfurnished, from April 30th.
Apply—
Box 12,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1764]

WANTED.

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. First floor preferred.
Apply to—
TONG SENG & Co.,
18, Queen's Road Central.
[1887]

WANTED.

FLAT, HOUSE, or HALF-HOUSE at the PEAK, wanted by Married Couple, for the Summer months.
Reply to—
"Box 301,"
c/o "Daily Press" Office.
[1761]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship.

"VAN WAERWYCK"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra basements Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 18th inst. at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the underinsured in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by J. A. CHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1918. [1760]

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINES INCORPORATED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship.

"THEODIS"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra basements Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 16th Mar. at 6 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Monday next, 18th Mar., at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the underinsured in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by J. A. CHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1918. [1767]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S PYERIS.

Registered.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.

Blends perfectly with Spirits,

especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring,
There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."

PINTS 90 CTS. PER DOZ.

FLITS 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

BIRTH.

ERICK. — At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on March 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. ERICK, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COURTNEY-ROCHE. — At H.B.M. Consulate, Shanghai, on March 6th, and afterwards at St. Joseph's Church, Gerald NEWMAN COURTNEY, of Bishop's Teignton, Devon, to CATHERINE GRACE ROCHE, of Tsingtao.

HAYNES-ACKERLEY. — At H.B.M. Consulate, Shanghai, on March 6th, and afterwards at the Union Church, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A., WILFRID JAMES HAYNES, son of Mr. Haynes, Esq., of Willenhall, Staffordshire, to IDA MARIANNE ACKERLEY, second daughter of the late Francis Edward Ackereley, West Derby, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

CUNHA. — At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on March 7th, J. S. CUNHA, China Customs Service, Nanking, aged 39 years.

RANGEL. — At St. Raphael's Hospital, Macao, on March 7th, EMILIA PACHECO, formerly of Shanghai, the dearly and beloved wife of Mr. THEODORE RANGEL.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 13th MARCH, 1918.

THE SIBERIAN MENACE.

The news that steps are being taken in Russia, even by the Bolsheviks, to resist the oppression of the Central European Powers promises to facilitate the task of the Allies in meeting the Siberian menace. To Japan, who is responsible for safeguarding the peace of the Far East, primarily belongs the responsibility of frustrating Germany's aggressive designs in this part of the world, and the Allies, whom she is consulting before taking action, feel every confidence in committing their interests to her care. They are naturally reluctant, however, to embark upon any policy which may be misunderstood in Russia and retard the movement towards emancipation from German thralldom that appears to be in progress. Any precipitate act at this critical moment might defeat its object. The Allies, it must be remembered, have not severed relations with Russia; on the contrary, they have refused to common

with the Russian Embassies, to recognise the Bolsheviks as authorised to act on behalf of the nation. Therefore, there must be adequate justification for any invasion of Russian territory and intervention in Russia's domestic affairs. It is a perplexing position because the danger is real and imminent. The number of liberated prisoners-of-war in Siberia is estimated, roughly, at a quarter of a million, and unconfirmed information has reached the British Government that a Prussian General has been sent to organise them as a fighting force. They are being armed by the Bolsheviks in order to oppose the Cossacks, and there is a grave danger that they may seize the vast accumulations of munitions and stores of every description which were sent via the Trans-Siberian Railway from Japan, Canada and America for the use of the Russian Army, but never reached those for whom they were intended. Meanwhile, General ALEXIEFF is understood to be raising a large Army in the Don district for the purpose of overthrowing the Bolshevik régime and repudiating the German peace. If his efforts should meet with success the course of the Allies would be clear. According to the *Pravda's* Irkutsk correspondent, Prince Lvov, the first Premier of the Republic, has established a new Russian Government in the Far East with Headquarters at Peking and is awaiting the landing of the Japanese with a view to their co-operation. As we have received no confirmation of this from our Peking correspondent we should be inclined to dismiss it as devoid of foundation but for the vagaries of the censorship. There is no doubt, however, that a military force to restore order in Siberia is being led by Colonel SIMONOV, while a representative committee has been formed at Harbin to uphold the Provisional Constitution and fulfil the engagements with the Allies. The railway has been cut, and, as the enemy are unable to use it beyond Diouria, their advance will be delayed. Their artillery is said to include heavy guns skillfully directed by German officers. The Japanese, we may be sure, are actively making preparations to deliver an effective stroke as soon as the proper moment arrives. From Washington it is announced that they are negotiating with the leaders of the anti-Bolshevik party with a view to rendering some form of political aid and are endeavouring to raise a Russian division to co-operate with them. China, which is vitally concerned in the issue, has mobilised fifty thousand troops in Heilungkiang and Kirin for despatch to the frontier, where some of them have already arrived and are constructing defensive works. It is to be hoped that the North and South will seize the opportunity now afforded them of proving the patriotism they profess by uniting in the face of the common foe and taking immediate steps effectively to guard their Northern and Western frontiers from invasion.

Mail for Kongmoon will be closed in future at the General Post Office and at Sheung Wan branch P.O. at 5 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. On other days the hour of closing will remain as at present.

Referring to Colonel John Ward's appointment as Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, the London Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"It is pleasant to contemplate the entrance into that brilliant and exclusive order of a man who worked as a navy on the Manchester Ship Canal and who served in the ranks in the Soudan. This is a recognition of Col. Ward's work in raising several battalions of the Middlesex Regiment, and it will be relished nowhere more than on the Labour benches in the House of Commons, where Col. Ward is deservedly popular. He made a famous speech in the House of Commons not long before the war at the time of the Curragh affair, when he said: 'We have now to decide whether the people, through their representatives in Parliament, are to make the laws absolutely without interference from King or Army.' On that occasion, I believe, he was thanked by the National Liberal Club for 'saying what we all think.' He blushed in the limelight nine months ago when his speech to the men on the transport *Lyndarrie*, after she had struck a mine off the Cape, was made public in England. Now he is in the limelight again, and his friends are glad of his honour."

A Durham telegram says:—"A communication has been received containing an extract from the last address to his men of Brigadier-General Bradford, V.C., M.C., who was killed a day or two after (on November 30th) while talking to his men encouraging them under most trying conditions. Speaking shortly after his promotion, Brigadier-General Bradford, who was only 25, asked his men to put implicit trust and confidence in him, and to look upon him not only as their brigadier, but as their friend. By the help of God, he would try and lead them to the best of his ability, and let them remember their forefathers were his. In a few days they were going to attack. Their powers of endurance were going to be tested. Those powers must not fail them. 'Above all,' said he, 'pray. More things are wrought by prayer than the world dreams of. It is God alone who can give us the victory and bring us through this battle safely.'"

CORRESPONDENCE.

OVERCROWDING AT CINEMA THEATRES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I thoroughly endorse "Grouser's" opinion as regards overcrowding at the cinematographs. Tickets should only be sold for as many seats as there are in the cinematograph. Sometimes, especially at matinees, I have seen the passages thoroughly blocked, making it almost impossible for anybody to leave the cinema during the show if he so desires.

I believe there must be some rules and regulations laid down before a licence is granted by the Government. Is overcrowding not against any of these rules? If so, how is it that no due regard is paid to it?—Yours faithfully,

CINEMA GOER.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Why does not "Grouser" report to the Police or the Building Authority? For placing a chair in a passage or gangway the licensee is liable to a penalty of \$500 and forfeiture of his licence.

Any person standing or sitting in a gangway is liable to a penalty of \$25.

If the police on duty do not take action, "Grouser" should report them to the Captain Superintendent of Police.—Yours faithfully,

REGULATION.

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

The Committee acknowledge with thanks receipt of the undenoted subscriptions to the above Fund. Further donations will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. J. H. Ramsay), care of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank:—

Mr. J. Scott Harston	.....\$300
Sir R. Ho Tung	.....250
Mr. E. A. M. Williams	.....100
"Poker"	.....1
"Spero"	.....100
"Cards"	.....8
"Unexpected Bonus"	.....35
	.....\$784

NAMOA ISLAND RELIEF FUND.

The following further subscriptions to the Namoa Island Relief Fund have been received by Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd.:—

Mr. A. V. Apear	.....\$25.00
Mr. C. Thorne	.....25.00
Paré Mutual Refund	.....15.00
"Hope" (Canton)	.....37.05
Messrs. Douglas Laiprak & Co.	500.00

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROYAL ARTILLERY CUP.

87th CO. R.G.A.; 1; 53rd CO., R.G.A., 0.

This, the second re-play for the above cup, was played at Happy Valley yesterday. The Stonecutters team won in convincing style, and quite deserved their victory. The 53rd Company had a very weak half-back line, and in consequence, Saunders, a very fast, aggressive forward, did pretty well as he liked. The winners scored three goals in the first half and one in the second. At one point in the game the players showed a tendency to get a little out of hand, but a caution by the referee had the desired result.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 9th March is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for 10 weeks.
This Year	\$2491	\$141,399
Last Year	12,289	149,022
increase	702	2,377

BRIG. GENERAL'S LAST ADDRESS.

A Durham telegram says:—"A communication has been received containing an extract from the last address to his men of Brigadier-General Bradford, V.C., M.C., who was killed a day or two after (on November 30th) while talking to his men encouraging them under most trying conditions. Speaking shortly after his promotion, Brigadier-General Bradford, who was only 25, asked his men to put implicit trust and confidence in him, and to look upon him not only as their brigadier, but as their friend. By the help of God, he would try and lead them to the best of his ability, and let them remember their forefathers were his. In a few days they were going to attack. Their powers of endurance were going to be tested. Those powers must not fail them. 'Above all,' said he, 'pray. More things are wrought by prayer than the world dreams of. It is God alone who can give us the victory and bring us through this battle safely.'"

THE WAR

BRITISH PROGRESS IN PALESTINE AND MESOPOTAMIA.

ENEMY REPULSED ON WESTERN FRONT.

AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION TO SHIPPING.

THE PAN-GERMAN PRICE OF PEACE.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEFENCE OF NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS' APPOINTMENTS.

Bravo-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH AIR WORK.

LONDON, March 11th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation states:—The aviation haze interfered with air work on Sunday. Nevertheless, 400 bombs were dropped on Menin, Roulers, Ledeghem, Cambrai and Solesmes railway stations and other targets.

We destroyed three balloons, brought down six aeroplanes, and drove down seven.

RAIDS AND ATTEMPTED RAID.

LONDON, March 11th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed three raids following a heavy bombardment in the neighbourhood of Armentieres.

The enemy attempted a large raid this morning, his infantry attacking on a front of 1,000 yards north-westward of Passchendaele.

A party entered a post southwards of Houthulst Forest, but we immediately recaptured it.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY RAIDING PARTY REPULSED.

LONDON, March 10th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A hostile raiding party, under cover of a heavy bombardment, attacked our posts eastward of Armentieres. A few British are missing.

We repulsed the party. Artillery has markedly increased between La Bassée Canal and Ypres.

LATEST GERMAN ATTACK.

LONDON, March 11th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports:—Since the German attack on Friday and our subsequent counter-attacks the enemy infantry have been inactive. It is believed that the enemy planned to launch these attacks on earlier dates, but the intensity of our artillery firing caused their postponement.

The northern attack was delivered at four o'clock on Friday morning and the southern attack was due simultaneously, but our barrage held it up. The object of the former was to straighten the salient in our line south of Houthulst Forest. The enemy assaulted under cover of a smoke barrage on a front of 2,000 yards. Its northern flank was completely repulsed. In the centre the *Stosstrupen* succeeded in rushing six posts forming our advanced line. The garrisons re-formed one hundred yards away and immediately counter-attacked, but unsuccessfully, upon which the supports from the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry attacked, and the Germans ran before ours could close with them.

The southern attack began at six o'clock in the evening and was aimed at possessing the little ridge near Polderhoek Chateau. Despite a heavy barrage, the Germans gained the nose of the ridge and got into the front trench on a front of 300 yards.

The King's Royal Rifle, who were holding the position fell back in good order after heavily bombing the enemy and had counter-attacked, but unsuccessfully. During the night the Royal Fusiliers reinforced them and the second counter-attack resulted in fierce hand-to-hand fighting and by dawn we had entirely recovered every inch of the lost ground.

The enemy artillery responded heavily to our barrage, and three shells burst successively upon the Company Headquarters of the Royal Rifles, burying the occupants, who were all dug out alive.

Elsewhere along the front there has been violent artillery firing.

The weather was fine but hazy, and our airmen continue to do wonderful work in combing the Germans out of the sky.

The latest record is 12 machines crashed and one shot down by our "Archies," 21 driven down out of control.

During Friday's daylight only three of our planes failed to return.

SUCCESSFUL RAID.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We were successful in a raid southward of St. Quentin. Several of the enemy were killed or captured.

Two machine-guns were captured. We drove off an enemy party north-westward of La Bassée.

There was considerable reciprocal artillery firing south-eastward of Armentieres.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY'S DOUBLE ATTACK REPULSED.

PARIS, March 11th.

A communiqué states:—Our counter-attack repulsed an enemy attempt to reach our lines in the neighbourhood of the St. Hilaire—St. Souplet road in Champagne, and we took prisoners.

After a violent bombardment the enemy made a double attack, in which special assaulting troops participated, against Goose Hill and Dead Man Hill on the left of the Meuse. Our assailants were everywhere repulsed.

A strong enemy group, in attempting to gain a footing in our trenches north of St. Mihiel were dispersed.

The American troops in Lorraine carried out a daring raid.

MUTUAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, March 11th.

A communiqué states:—There was reciprocal artillery activity at Bantsept and Viols.

Our aeroplanes dropped 14 tons of bombs on enemy works behind the lines.

FRANCO-AMERICAN RAIDS.

LONDON, March 11th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters says that Americans participated in two raids in Lorraine on Saturday.

The first was east of Reillon, fifty of the Ohio Infantry co-operating with sixty French sappers. They crossed 500 yards in the open under a German barrage and wrecked German shelters and wire. They returned with only four wounded.

The second was east of Neuville, where one American and two French companies ejected the enemy from three lines of trenches, which they systematically destroyed. The American artillery operated most splendidly.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

EFFECT OF BRITISH REPRISAL THREAT.

LONDON, March 12th.

The Press Bureau announces:—The War Prisoners' Department was informed to-day that Lieutenants Scholtz and Wooley would be released and returned to camp.

The month's notice of the intended reprisals would have expired to-morrow.

ANOTHER AIR RAID ON PARIS.

PARIS, March 12th.

It is officially announced:—Seven enemy aeroplane squadrons attacked Paris at ten o'clock on Monday evening. Bombs were dropped at several points, causing casualties and damage.

EARLIER CABLES.

AIR RAID ON NAPLES.

ROME, March 11th.

A semi-official report states:—In an air raid on Naples 20 bombs were dropped, killing a number of persons.

BRITISH NAVAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, March 11th.

The Admiralty reports:—Naval aeroplanes bombed the Engel aerodrome and dump, starting two fires.

We destroyed three enemy aircraft and drove down four others uncontrollable. All returned.

AERIAL RAID ON STUTTGART.

LONDON, March 11th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation as follows:—We dropped 600 bombs on dumps, billets and aerodromes; also on the important railway centre north-eastward of St. Quentin.

A large number of machines carried out a particularly successful attack from a low height on three aerodromes, directly hitting the hangars and machines in the open in each aerodrome. Returning to a height of 100 feet they machine-gunned favourable ground targets, causing casualties and scattering a company of infantry in all directions. Air fighting was heavy, and we brought down 10 and drove down 10 enemy machines. Two of our machines are missing.

To-day we dropped one-and-a-quarter tons of bombs on the Daimler Motor Works at Stuttgart in broad daylight.

Several bursts were observed at the railway station where a stationary train was set on fire; three bursts at a munition factory south-eastward of the town and other bursts at the Daimler Works and buildings.

Hostile aeroplanes withdrew after weakly attempting to attack our formation.

One of our machines did not return owing to engine trouble.

AVIATION ON ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, March 11th.

An Italian official report states:—Our aeroplanes in the day-time and our airships at night-time dropped seven tons of bombs on enemy aerodromes and camps.

All our machines returned.

The British brought down two enemy machines.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

BRITISH PROGRESS CONTINUED.

LONDON, March 11th.

A Palestine official report states:—Northward the advance astride the Jerusalem-Nablus road was continued through the most precipitous and most difficult country in face of obstinate resistance, the enemy employing numerous concealed machine-guns.

We progressed 3,000 yards on a 13 miles front, securing the high ridges overlooking the north bank of Wadi al Jib, and repulsing three counter-attacks.

We consolidated our new line northward of Wadi Anis.

Our aeroplanes bombed and machine-gunned enemy troops and transport.

The Nablus road operations continue.

EARLIER CABLES.

ADVANCE OF SEVERAL MILES.

LONDON, March 10th.

A Palestine official message states:—Our advance to the north continued yesterday morning.

We crossed the Wadiouja and captured a strong Turkish position five miles west of the Jordan.

We have advanced on either side of the Jerusalem-Nablus Road on a front of thirteen miles, to an average depth of from two to three miles.

We have occupied Keftalik, Selwad and Telasur.

East of the road the enemy unsuccessfully attempted to take Telasur. We encountered little opposition west of the road.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH OCCUPY HIT.

LONDON, March 11th.

A Mesopotamia official report states:—The Hit Garrison continued its retirement and occupies Khanbaghdadi, 22 miles above Hit.

Aircraft attacked the retreating Turks and inflicted heavy casualties.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, March 10th.

A Mesopotamia official report states:—We occupied Hit on the Euphrates yesterday morning without opposition.

The Turks retired seven miles up the stream.

Hit is 100 miles west of Bagdad, and has rich petroleum deposits.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BALKANS FRONT.

BULGARIAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 11th.

A Bulgarian communiqué states:—After artillery preparation the German storm-troops penetrated enemy trenches in the Cerna Bend north of Hepech and brought back French prisoners.

BRITISH TROOPS RUSH A POST.

LONDON, March 11th.

A British official message from Salonika says:—We rushed a post at the mouth of the Struma River, killing the entire garrison.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN ICE-BREAKER MINED.

STOCKHOLM, March 11th.

The ice-breaker *Hindenburg*, which was accompanying the German expedition, mined and sunk at the Aland Islands. Three were killed and eight wounded.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS NO INFORMATION.

LONDON, March 11th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that the Government had no information that Japanese forces had arrived in Siberia. He could not say when he would be able to give information regarding the proposed Japanese intervention.

THE HAPSBUGS WANT POLAND.

ZURICH, March 11th.

Count Andrássy writes in a Budapest paper that Poland must be taken from Russia and brought under the Hapsburgs. Otherwise, the Polish agitation will disturb the peace of Austria-Hungary and spread chaos in Russia.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

POLISH LEGIONARIES INTERNED.

ZURICH, March 11th.

The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* states that owing to the ferment among the Ukrainian peace terms among the Polish Legionaries at the front they have been disarmed and interned in Austria-Hungary.

RETURN OF DEPORTEES ORDERED.

AMSTERDAM, March 11th.

A Berlin telegram announces that M. Tchicherin has already ordered the return of the persons deported from Livonia, mentioned on March 8th.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN OPPRESSION TO BE RESISTED.

PETROGRAD, March 11th.

The *Pravda* declares that the transfer of the Government to Moscow demonstrates the firm determination of the Government to resist to the end the German attempt to make Russia her vassal, and proclaims that there is no understanding between the Revolution and German Imperialism.

LATEST CABLES.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AS MINISTERS.

PRIME MINISTER'S EXPLANATION.

LONDON, March 11th.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Chamberlain, the Prime Minister disagreed with the contention that owners and directors of newspapers should not hold Ministerial offices.

Viscount Northcliffe held no Ministerial office, while Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook gave up all direction of their papers as soon as they were appointed Ministers. They were both exceptionally able men.

Lord Rothermere had already reorganised an important department of the War Office, and his administration of it had proved an unqualified success. Lord Beaverbrook had organised the Canadian propaganda most successfully.

The Prime Minister emphasised the importance of the propaganda which the enemy used with deadly effect in Russia and Italy. Lord Northcliffe had made a special study of the conditions in enemy countries, and no man better qualified to direct propaganda in enemy countries could be found in the British Empire, and the Government were grateful to him for taking the post. Propaganda in all the other Allied countries and in Germany was conducted almost exclusively by experienced newspaper men, and despite the inevitable prejudices which the Government apprehended, might be excited, they concluded that they must follow that example as the only means of securing an effective presentation of the Allied cause.

His one object in this, as in all other Government appointments, was to secure the men best qualified to do the work effectively. (Cheers.) He reiterated that he was in no way responsible for the attacks on Admirals and Generals. It had been suggested that a member of his staff had inspired such attacks. He had thoroughly investigated the matter and unhesitatingly declared that the imputation was utterly unfounded and unjust.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the principles laid down by Mr. Lloyd George were satisfactory, but there had been too much coincidence between newspaper attacks upon Government servants and the removals of the latter. He regretted that the Prime Minister had not made a clean cut and swept away forever the atmosphere of suspicion of intrigue.

Mr. Asquith explored the organised Press campaigns in war-time against soldiers and sailors, the first of which was against the late Lord Kitchener, which he (Mr. Asquith) had felt very keenly and consequently he had advised His Majesty the King to bestow the Order of the Garter upon Lord Kitchener at the earliest opportunity, which His Majesty did. It was of the utmost importance that the Government should be free from suspicion of direct association with the operations of the Press, and therefore, he advocated that the Propaganda Department should be absolutely water-tight, and without any influence on the policy of the Government.

Mr. Lloyd George, in vindicating up the debate, accepted the fundamental principles laid down by Mr. Asquith, and said that after his explanation that afternoon there had not been a real challenge against the action of the Government, and concluded by paying a tribute to Viscount Northcliffe from the standpoint of news organisation as a man of genius and one of the greatest news organisers in the world.

THE SILVER MARKET.
LONDON, March 12th.
Silver is steady.

THE GERMAN DESIGNS IN SPAIN.

LONDON, March 11th.

According to the *Times* Madrid correspondent, the German Ambassador writes to the *Sol* admitting the authenticity of von Stohrer's letter and Pascual's visit to the Embassy, cabled on the 8th instant, but asserting that the Embassy broke off relations with Pascual when aware that he was an anarchist.

The *Sol* replies to the letter, maintaining its assertions and reserving further evidence till the trial.

THE CABINET FORMATION.
MADRID, March 10th.
Senor Prieto has definitely declined to form a new Ministry.

The Conferences of the Party Leaders are being resumed.

THE CABINET RECONSTITUTED.
LONDON, March 11th.

The Cabinet has been reconstituted as before.

SUCCESSFUL RATIONING.

LONDON, March 11th.

The fortnight's rationing the London and the Home Counties has been very successful. Margarine and meat queues have practically disappeared.

It is stated that a surplus of meat was returned to cold storage on Saturday, yet it is announced that heavy manual labour workers should have had a double-ration scheme of rationing. The rationing of bread will be issued shortly, necessitating fewer bakers.

THE FUTURE RULING POWER?

LONDON, March 11th.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, speaking at West Ham, said that Democracy was being accepted on all hands as the future ruling power. The working man refused to submit to terms similar to what Russia was willing to negotiate, but before it could enter the Conference Chamber it must have some guarantee of honest intention on the part of the Central Powers.

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BRITISH SYMPATHY WITH ROUMANIA.

LONDON, March 11th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that the peace between Roumania and the Central Powers had not yet been ratified. The Government know the enemy terms before they were assented to. The Government very deeply sympathised with Roumania in the cruel position in which she had been placed. (Cheers.) It would certainly be the Government's duty and endeavour to obtain at the Peace Conference a revision of the harsh terms imposed upon Roumania.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.
SHIPBUILDING PROGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 10th.

America's shipbuilding programme was advanced by the completion and delivery during February of 17 ships with a tonnage of 121,000.

The Shipping Board officials estimate that the March delivery will be 23 ships with a tonnage of 189,000.

The authorities are confident that there will be a continuous monthly increase in shipbuilding, reaching a total output of 4,500,000 new tonnage by January, 1919.

Men and supplies are being forwarded to General Pershing according to schedule.

WEEKLY WAR REVIEW.
WASHINGTON, March 11th.

The Weekly Review of the War states that in the West, despite enemy efforts for three and a half years to shift eastward, the enemy is completing the redistribution of his available forces. There is nothing in the situation to indicate that he has abandoned the plan of a major offensive in the West. He has developed two principal centres of activity, one pivoting on Rheims and the other in Alsace on Lunville. The Allies, while alertly on the offensive, are content to allow the enemy to break his strength in assaults on the impregnable lines. The British and French morale was never better. The activity of the American forces is daily being extended and their numbers in the line are constantly being increased. They now man trenches at four separate points.

The Review, summarising the operations, expresses the opinion that the Germans are preparing for more extensive action in the Roul sector and are contemplating an offensive in the mountain area of Italy, possibly with a view to debouching in the plain through Valis Garina. This will doubtless develop when the weather improves.

TEA SUPPLIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.
LONDON, March 11th.

Indian tea amounting to 5,118,600 lbs. and Ceylon tea amounting to 645,900 lbs. is being balloted for to-day.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.
LONDON, March 11th.

The Cotton Control Board has announced that licences to exceed 50 per cent. will not be granted to spinners of American cotton except where over 30 per cent. of the spindles are engaged on Government work, in which case licences will be granted to enable an additional 10 per cent. of spindles to run on private work.

Two hundred thousand operative cotton weavers in Lancashire are demanding that employers shall accept the principle of a minimum wage.



Economy.

Owing to the quality and concentration of its ingredients, **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** is very economical in use.

A few drops only are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.

Observe the signature thus—

Lea & Perrins
in white, across the red label on every bottle.

VULCAN Machinery

Electrical Equipment
Mining Machinery
Machine Tools
Wood Working Machines
Steel Making and Rolling
Mill Equipment
Sugar Machinery
Textile Machines
Contractors' Equipment
Complete Saw Mills
Railroad Material
Cranes of all kinds
Boilers, Steam Engines and Motors
Agricultural Implements

Keep yourself posted on latest improved machinery. Write for Vulcan Machinery Bulletin and Leather Binder.

The Vulcan Engineering Staff will gladly answer your every inquiry. Plans, specifications and cost data worked out for the most complicated installations.

Because of uncertain mail conditions, we suggest you cable us as specifically as possible. Prompt replies by cable will be made.

VULCAN STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
120 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.
Cable Ad.: "VULCAN STEEL," New York.
A. L. BOUET, Representative for China,
QUEEN'S BUILDING, 3, ICE HOUSE STREET,
HONGKONG AGENCY.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS

TEN YEARS OF TRAMWAYS IN SHANGHAI.

On March 5th, 1908, the service of electric tramways was inaugurated in Shanghai. The event marked the commencement of the great development here in the use of electricity for other purposes than traction (says the *N.C. Daily News*).

The traffic on the tramways has increased to a remarkable extent, although the track has not been extended. The progress of the undertaking has even attracted attention in Western countries. This is not surprising when some of the salient features as shown by the following comparison are considered:—

	1917.	1908.
Number of Cars	161	85
Passengers (millions)	731	112
Effective Receipts	\$1,283,006	\$453,941
Effective Receipts per passenger	1.72 cts.	3.88 cts.
Royalty to Municipality	62,943	22,097

A remarkable feature is the sweeping reduction in the receipts per passenger, from 3.88 cents in 1907 to 1.72 cents in 1917, the latter believed to be the lowest for tramways anywhere, coupled with the enormous increases in the number of passengers, and in the total receipts. Despite a loss of over 26 per cent. in converting into dollars the depreciated copper coins in which the bulk of revenue has to be collected, the Company was able to pay for 1916, a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on its total share capital. (The loss by depreciation of coinage was equal to 13 per cent. per annum on the total share capital.)

The standard of safety in operation has been steadily improved from about 19 accidents of all kinds per million passengers in 1909 to under 4 in 1917.

Early last year the Company submitted to the Council a comprehensive scheme of expansion of the system of railless electric traction, of which it has been operating a mile of route very successfully for some time. Tramways would hardly be feasible on most of the routes proposed for the railless system.

Although, during its ten years of working, the Company has expended some think like 2100,000 on additional rolling stock, car depot accommodation, etc., it has not had to increase its share capital or issue debentures, and it is clear of bank loan or overdraft.

GERMAN MINORITY SOCIALISTS

The German Independent Socialist Party is considering the adoption of a new programme as follows:—

1. Full restoration of the liberty of the Press and the right of meeting and removal of the military element from the civil law.
2. Permanent meetings of the Reichstag.
3. The publication of all treaties and diplomatic proceedings of the Central Powers regarding the war.
4. An unequivocal statement of the war aims of the Central Powers in all their details.
5. No separate peace, as this would only prevent a general peace.
6. The dissolution of the Prussian Diet and immediate new elections.

WAR SAVINGS.

FIFTEENTH LIST OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

The following amounts, totalling \$84,358, have been received by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for the past month from the members whose official numbers are given below, and invested in Straits Settlements War Loan at 6 per cent.:

\$9,700—No. 860	\$1,500—Nos. 877, 681, 287.
\$9,000—No. 709	\$1,500—No. 814
\$4,500—No. 739	\$1,500—No. 888
\$3,000—No. 884	\$1,200—No. 227
\$2,500—No. 202	\$1,000—No. 508
\$2,250—No. 814	\$1,000—Nos. 879, 560, 732, 35, 880.
\$2,000—Nos. 35, 885	\$800—No. 208
\$1,850—No. 730	\$805—No. 73
\$1,500—Nos. 877, 681, 287.	\$800—No. 229
\$1,500—No. 814	\$800—No. 248
\$1,500—No. 888	\$800—No. 889
\$1,200—No. 227	\$800—No. 671
\$1,000—No. 508	\$800—Nos. 735, 853, 720, 1, 802, 883, 210,
\$1,000—Nos. 879, 560, 732, 35, 880.	\$200, 300, 853, 007.
\$800—No. 208	\$400—Nos. 230, 454, 325, 674.
\$805—No. 73	\$350—No. 729
\$800—No. 229	\$350—Nos. 184, 846, 154.
\$800—No. 248	\$350—No. 725
\$800—No. 889	\$300—Nos. 608, 812, 604, 722, 607, 414,
\$800—No. 671	\$440, 606, 477, 531, 775, 890.
\$800—Nos. 735, 853, 720, 1, 802, 883, 210,	\$250—Nos. 201, 470, 710, 735.
\$200, 300, 853, 007.	\$210—No. 567
\$400—Nos. 230, 454, 325, 674.	\$200—Nos. 429, 624, 45, 170, 80, 230, 20,
\$350—No. 729	\$604, 772, 420, 307, 450, 715.
\$350—Nos. 184, 846, 154.	\$180—No. 662
\$350—No. 725	\$160—Nos. 846, 230, 787, 500.
\$300—Nos. 608, 812, 604, 722, 607, 414,	\$145—No. 282
\$440, 606, 477, 531, 775, 890.	\$140—No. 680
\$250—Nos. 201, 470, 710, 735.	\$135—Nos. 878, 600
\$210—No. 567	\$130—Nos. 74, 216, 31.
\$200—Nos. 429, 624, 45, 170, 80, 230, 20,	\$125—No. 117
\$604, 772, 420, 307, 450, 715.	\$120—No. 410
\$180—No. 662	\$110—No. 472
\$160—Nos. 846, 230, 787, 500.	\$105—No. 820
\$145—No. 282	\$100—Nos. 512, 19, 205, 218, 811, 247,
\$140—No. 680	\$800, 600, 844, 118, 122, 125,
\$135—Nos. 878, 600	\$175, 707, 801, 73, 137, 348,
\$130—Nos. 74, 216, 31.	\$53, 584, 790, 36, 502, 637,
\$125—No. 117	\$205, 350, 549, 703, 548, 221,
\$120—No. 410	\$272, 294, 401, 535, 678, 42,
\$110—No. 472	\$248, 604, 652, 600, 911.
\$105—No. 820	\$80—Nos. 80, 95
\$100—Nos. 512, 19, 205, 218, 811, 247,	\$75—Nos. 071, 110, 144.
\$800, 600, 844, 118, 122, 125,	\$70—Nos. 310, 336
\$175, 707, 801, 73, 137, 348,	\$60—Nos. 330, 486, 77.
\$53, 584, 790, 36, 502, 637,	\$55—No. 213
\$205, 350, 549, 703, 548, 221,	\$50—Nos. 232, 756, 52, 874, 309, 303,
\$272, 294, 401, 535, 678, 42,	\$471, 79, 790, 788, 128, 825,
\$248, 604, 652, 600, 911.	\$129, 136, 137, 277, 278, 141,
\$80—Nos. 80, 95	\$146, 362, 863, 363, 499, 681,
\$75—Nos. 071, 110, 144.	\$99, 167, 379, 777, 105, 108,
\$70—Nos. 310, 336	\$801, 862, 112, 60, 510, 749,
\$60—Nos. 330, 486, 77.	\$700, 836, 495, 547, 68, 165,
\$55—No. 213	\$361, 849, 208, 652, 712.
\$50—Nos. 232, 756, 52, 874, 309, 303,	\$33—Nos. 608, 138, 84, 361
\$471, 79, 790, 788, 128, 825,	\$30—Nos. 674, 188, 798, 75, 124, 131,
\$129, 136, 137, 277, 278, 141,	\$287, 110, 75, 240, 185, 255,
\$146, 362, 863, 363, 499, 681,	\$517
\$99, 167, 379, 777, 105, 108,	\$25—Nos. 120, 823, 816, 62, 633, 71,
\$801, 862, 112, 60, 510, 749,	\$705, 276, 130, 134, 138, 142,
\$700, 836, 495, 547, 68, 165,	\$145, 12, 106, 113, 887, 424,
\$361, 849, 208, 652, 712.	\$84, 358
\$33—Nos. 608, 138, 84, 361	\$80—Nos. 389, 773, 633, 14, 72, 76,
\$30—Nos. 674, 188, 798, 75, 124, 131,	\$73, 270, 271, 123, 147, 705,
\$287, 110, 75, 240, 185, 255,	\$608, 506, 231, 150, 781, 69,
\$517	\$305, 296, 568, 240
\$25—Nos. 120, 823, 816, 62, 633, 71,	\$897
\$705, 276, 130, 134, 138, 142,	\$10—Nos. 70, 352, 501, 194, 353, 311,
\$145, 12, 106, 113, 887, 424,	\$880, 881, 121, 474, 139, 194,
\$84, 358	\$437, 751, 882, 206, 629, 687,
\$80—Nos. 389, 773, 633, 14, 72, 76,	\$988, 689, 311, 186, 193, 006,
\$73, 270, 271, 123, 147, 705,	\$18, 301, 507, 891
\$608, 506, 231, 150, 781, 69,	\$13, 507, 637, 688, 689, 885,
\$305, 296, 568, 240	\$60, 100, 480, 604, 595, 737,
\$897	\$307, 308, 706, 161, 162, 163,
\$10—Nos. 70, 352, 501, 194, 353, 311,	\$164, 498, 156, 157, 172, 217,
\$880, 881, 121, 474, 139, 194,	\$218, 864, 189, 5.
\$437, 751, 882, 206, 629, 687,	
\$988, 689, 311, 186, 193, 006,	
\$18, 301, 507, 891	
\$13, 507, 637, 688, 689, 885,	
\$60, 100, 480, 604, 595, 737,	
\$307, 308, 706, 161, 162, 163,	
\$164, 498, 156, 157, 172, 217,	
\$218, 864, 189, 5.	

During January (corrected list).

Two cases sent to Bombay containing:— 14 dressing gowns, 10 surgical caps, 71 vests, 22 milk covers, 22 shirts, 12 tray clothes, 3 surgical shirts, 12 scrubbers, 28 bed jackets, 12 head nets, 65 pairs of pyjamas, 4 pairs of bed boots, 8 pairs of slippers, 12 dozen handkerchiefs, 40 shrouds, 22 small pillows, 17 many tail bandages, 20 floor mops, 13 muffers, 15 pairs of socks, 5 helmets, 2 caps and 1 pair of knee-caps.

Four cases to Bombay containing:— 11 dressing gowns, 114 shirts, 150 vests, 103 bed jackets, 220 pairs of pyjamas, 12 surgical shirts, 27 dozen handkerchiefs, 8 dozen milk covers, 20 scrubbers, 72 covers, 11 pairs of operation stockings, 10 caps, 15 large mosquito nets, 35 small mosquito nets, 6 pillows, 5 holdalls, 17 surgeons coats, 10 pairs of bed boots, 32 shrouds, 34 pairs of slippers, 35 tray clothes, 19 head nets, 15 head bandages, 1 mop, 5 razors, 13 packs of cards, 6 jaguar knives and eye bandages.

To French Red Cross:—275 pairs of socks, 102 muffers, 38 caps, 33 knee-caps, 14 white caps, 30 pairs of bed socks and 16 pairs of gloves.

To Red Cross, Bombay:—252 pairs of socks and 37 muffers.

To Local Troops:—300 muffers.

During February.

One case to 48 Hospital, Alexandria, containing:—10 muffers, 1 pair of socks, 22 pillows, 26 vests, 48 bed jackets, 24 eye bandages, 2 mosquito nets, 27 abdominal belts, 4 caps, 7 dozen handkerchiefs, 37 pairs of pyjamas, 11 shrouds, 4 reversible bed jackets, 2 surgical suits, 6 gauze veils, 17 pairs of slippers, 12 tray clothes, 24 milk covers, 15 head bandages, 24 scrubbers, 2 pairs of bed boots and 1 bezique.

Three cases to Bombay for Mesopotamia containing:—5 pillows, 108 vests, 78 bed jackets, 24 eye bandages, 40 mosquito nets, 41 dozen handkerchiefs, 66 pairs of pyjamas, 15 shrouds, 6 reversible bed jackets, 5 surgical suits, 13 pairs of slippers, 36 tray covers, 12 milk covers, 9 head bandages, 20 scrubbers, 2 pairs of bed boots, 76 shirts, old linen and playing cards.

Three cases for Bombay containing:— 53 shirts, 5 surgical shirts, 15 cotton shirts, 135 pairs of pyjamas, 123 bed jackets, 83 vests, 23 dressing gowns, 1 quilt, 4 reversible bed jackets, 23 dozen handkerchiefs, 12 dozen milk covers, 36 pairs of slippers, 37 shrouds, 5 pairs of bed boots, 105 covers, 19 face clothes, 4 pairs of socks, 12 small pillows, 20 large mosquito nets, 33 scrubbers, 37 white caps, and 26 pairs of bed socks.

"Our Little Bit Society" (under Mrs. Green).

To Mrs. Eden, Jackanapes Work Society, 94, Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W.:—2 quilts, 2 pillows, 4 pairs stretcher boots, 74 suits pyjamas, 84 white woollen caps, 13 white woollen bed socks, 30 pairs socks, 49 pairs woollen mittens, 11 muffers and 17 sleeveless sweaters.

To Colonel Gordon Hall, Cairo, Egypt:—438 rolled bandages, 4 floor clothes, 37 mops, 40 vests, 100 suits pyjamas, 36 pairs cloth slippers and 7 bags swabs.

To the Matron, 46th General Hospital, Alexandria, Egypt:—816 roller bandages, 102 suits pyjamas, 126 white woollen caps, 30 flannel vests, 16 sleeveless sweaters, 8 pairs socks, 9 face clothes, 27 mops, 48 pairs mittens, 68 pairs slippers, 28 pairs stretcher boots, 9 muffers, 30 white woollen belts, 13 pairs white woollen bed socks, 7 bags swabs, 2 pillows, 2 quilts and 6 eye bandages.

Sent in January to Hon. Supt., Red Cross Depot, Bombay:—60 pairs clothes slippers.

U.S.R.C. (under Mrs. Keigwin):—670 roller bandages, 10 capeline bandages, 9 many tail bandages, 700 swabs, 84 square swabs, 9 shrouds, 10 wool caps, 6 balaclava helmets, 3 muffers, 10 pairs wool socks, 8 pairs surgical stockings and 23 scrubbers.

HELINA MAY INSTITUTE (under Mrs. Jordan):—804 rolled bandages, 6 surgical stockings, 7 scrubbers, 3 head bandages and 100 swabs.

PEARL CLUB WORK PARTY (under Mrs. Sutherland):—510 roller bandages, 42 many tail bandages and 1,068 swabs.

UNION CHURCH WORKING PARTY (under Mrs. Macdonald):

Two cases sent to Major Davis, Red Cross Depot, Bombay, containing:—26 suits pyjamas, 117 shirts, 141 handkerchiefs, 108 pairs socks, 7 pairs knee-caps, 13 pairs bed socks, 16 pairs mittens, 62 muffers, 17 helmets, 7 wool caps, 14 milk covers, 12 eye bandages, 25 many tail bandages, 8 surgical caps, 25 face clothes, 72 towels and 1 pair slippers.

To Col. Gordon Hall, 27th General Hospital, Egypt:—384 rolled bandages, 39 many tail bandages, 12 eye bandages, 62 suits pyjamas, 155 shirts, 12 vests, 37 handkerchiefs, 228 pairs of socks, 7 pairs knee-caps, 31 pairs bed socks, 36 pairs mittens, 80 muffers, 19 helmets, 26 wool caps, 102 milk covers, 5 surgical caps, 6 cholera belts, 19 hospital squares, 72 towels, 100 face clothes, 18 mops and 1 pair slippers.

CAROLINE WOMEN'S LEAGUE (under Miss Loughran):—20 pairs socks, 10 pairs bed socks, 11 muffers, 26 shawl handkerchiefs, 12 face covers, 72 knitted scrubbers, 41 dozen gauze swabs and 1,800 rolled bandages.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Previously acknowledged:—\$1,216,870

Total (Straits):—\$125,424.65

No. 44:—\$13,114.00

Previously acknowledged:—\$1,342,284.65

Total:—\$1,342,284.65

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Hongkong, 13th March, 1918.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

WORK OF THE HONGKONG BRANCH.

The following returns have been received from the Working Parties:— CITY HALL WORKING PARTY (under Mrs. Stabb):

During January (corrected list).

Two cases sent to Bombay containing:— 14 dressing gowns, 10 surgical caps, 71 vests, 22 milk covers, 22 shirts, 12 tray clothes, 3 surgical shirts, 12 scrubbers, 28 bed jackets, 12 head nets, 65 pairs of pyjamas, 4 pairs of bed boots, 8 pairs of slippers, 12 dozen handkerchiefs, 40 shrouds, 22 small pillows, 17 many tail bandages, 20 floor mops, 13 muffers, 15 pairs of socks, 5 helmets, 2 caps and 1 pair of knee-caps.

Four cases to Bombay containing:— 11 dressing gowns, 114 shirts, 150 vests, 103 bed jackets, 220 pairs of pyjamas, 12 surgical shirts, 27 dozen handkerchiefs, 8 dozen milk covers, 20 scrubbers, 72 covers, 11 pairs of operation stockings, 10 caps, 15 large mosquito nets, 35 small mosquito nets, 6 pillows, 5 holdalls, 17 surgeons coats, 10 pairs of bed boots, 32 shrouds, 34 pairs of slippers, 35 tray clothes, 19 head nets, 15 head bandages, 1 mop, 5 razors, 13 packs of cards, 6 jaguar knives and eye bandages.

To French Red Cross:—275 pairs of socks, 102 muffers, 38 caps, 33 knee-caps, 14 white caps, 30 pairs of bed socks and 16 pairs of gloves.

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During February.

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Three cases to Bombay for Mesopotamia containing:—5 pillows, 108 vests, 78 bed jackets, 24 eye bandages, 40 mosquito nets, 41 dozen handkerchiefs, 66 pairs of pyjamas, 15 shrouds, 6 reversible bed jackets, 5 surgical suits, 13 pairs of slippers, 36 tray covers, 12 milk covers, 9 head bandages, 20 scrubbers, 2 pairs of bed boots, 76 shirts, old linen and playing cards.

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U.S.R.C. (under Mrs. Keigwin):—670 roller bandages, 10 capeline bandages, 9 many tail bandages, 700 swabs, 84 square swabs, 9 shrouds, 10 wool caps, 6 balaclava helmets, 3 muffers, 10 pairs wool socks, 8 pairs surgical stockings and 23 scrubbers.

HELINA MAY INSTITUTE (under Mrs. Jordan):—804 rolled bandages, 6 surgical stockings, 7 scrubbers, 3 head bandages and 100 swabs.

PEARL CLUB WORK PARTY (under Mrs. Sutherland):—510 roller bandages, 42 many tail bandages and 1,068 swabs.

UNION CHURCH WORKING PARTY (under Mrs. Macdonald):

Two cases sent to Major Davis, Red Cross Depot, Bombay, containing:—26 suits pyjamas, 117 shirts, 141 handkerchiefs, 108 pairs socks, 7 pairs knee-caps, 13 pairs bed socks, 16 pairs mittens, 62 muffers, 17 helmets, 7 wool caps, 14 milk covers, 12 eye bandages, 25 many tail bandages, 8 surgical caps, 25 face clothes, 72 towels and 1 pair slippers.

To Col. Gordon Hall, 27th General Hospital, Egypt:—384 rolled band

GERMAN WAR PROFITS. WHAT "NO ANNEXATIONS" MEANS.

M. CHERADAME'S EXPOSURE

M. André Chéradame, the eminent authority on Pan-Germanism, has just issued a popular pamphlet on "German War Profits and the German Formula, 'No Annexations, No Indemnities.'" We summarize below the chief points of his timely analysis.

In three years, writes M. Chéradame, the domain of Prussian militarism has increased from an area of 340,000 square kilometres inhabited by 63,000,000 of people, to an area of 3,600,000 square kilometres containing 180,000,000 inhabitants. President Wilson's statement in his Flag Day speech of June 14 last is thus fully justified—

If they (the Germans) can secure peace now, they will have justified themselves before the German people. They will have gained by force what they promised to gain by it—an immense expansion of German power and an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. Their prestige will be secure and, with their prestige, their political power.

On March 23rd the Russian Soviet, inspired by German agents, launched the "No Annexations, No Indemnities" formula. On June 18th the German Imperial Socialist "accepted" it at Stockholm. A week later Herr Erzberger obtained approval for it in the Reichstag. On October 9th the German Chancellor, Herr Michaelis, adopted it. His successor, Count Hertling, has also given it his benediction. In October, again, the Petrograd Soviet, in which German influences were more than ever predominant, defined it anew in the words:—"All belligerents must renounce war contributions or indemnities in any form whatsoever." This version at once received the formal approval of the *Freidenkblatt*, the official organ of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office.

The application of these formulas, M. Chéradame explains, would (1) allow Germany to keep her grip on her essential territorial acquisitions; (2) would leave to the Allies the crushing burden of their own unprecedented war expenditure; and (3) would permit Germany to retain her war profits, which, though little understood and hitherto, are in reality gigantic and infinitely greater than the losses which Germany has suffered. These three results would consolidate the triumphant extension of Prussian militarism, and would imply a crushing victory for autocracy over democracy.

By reason of long premeditation and preparation the war has cost Germany far less than it has cost the Allies. Germany escaped the squandering of money and resources that is an inevitable result of improvisation. Moreover, among her 3,000,000 prisoners of war and 40,000,000 inhabitants of occupied Allied territory, the German has secured a vast amount of labour practically gratis. As regards the actual cash outlay, France alone has spent 38 per cent. more per head of her population than Germany; while the Allies in general have spent 25,700,000,000 more than the Central Powers, without reckoning the war outlay of Serbia, Roumania, Greece, Japan, and the United States. Thus Germany, while spending much less than her enemies, has realized war profits of which the present value is immense, and the future value, were she allowed to retain them, would be incalculable.

DREAMS NEARLY REALIZED.

As things stand to-day, the territorial dream of the Pan-Germans is practically realized. It may be urged that the fall in the value of the mark is a sign that Germany has been harder hit by the war financially than has England or France. In reality, the decline of German credit is due partly to the feeling that, if the Allies fight long enough, Germany will be beaten; and partly because the suspension of her foreign trade compels Germany to pay for most of her imports in gold.

M. Chéradame proceeds to analyse *seriatim* the chief war profits of Germany. On the basis of the proportionate estimated wealth before the war of the countries and territories occupied, he calculates the value of 400,000,000. Apart from this value, Germany has secured transportable booty in the shape of—

- (1) Human material for labour.
- (2) Immense quantities of war material, rolling stock, and means of transport. The Belgian railways alone are worth £120,000,000.
- (3) Horses, cattle, and foodstuffs generally.
- (4) Raw materials, such as coal, mineral oils, iron, copper, wool, cotton. In the industrial towns of North-Eastern France alone the Germans seized £22,000,000 worth of wool.
- (5) The materials of industry—motors, machine tools, dynamo, models, looms, and all kinds of industrial plant.
- (6) Movable objects, such as furniture and implements of all kinds, of which the occupied territories have been denuded.
- (7) Works of art—stolen from churches, museums, and private individuals in Belgium, France, Poland, and now in Italy.
- (8) War contributions levied in the form of fines, forced loans, and taxes. The amounts thus secured run into hundreds of millions sterling.
- (9) Minted money, jewels, and securities. Everywhere the Germans have emptied, by order, the strong-boxes of banks and private individuals. In Sept. and Oct. last they took at one stroke the deposits belonging to Allied subjects in Belgian banks to the amount of £24,000,000.

The application of the military scheme would mean that, even if Germany were to evacuate Russia, Poland, Serbia, and France, she would still control sufficient

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE SERBIAN SOLDIER. WHAT HE ENDURES AND DESERVES.

[BY FLORA RANDLES.]

When I left the Front at the end of November snow was already falling up in the mountains of Macedonia, where the remnants of the plucky Serbian Army are still grimly, silently carrying on. On those bare peaks the cold is now intense, and in our shallow, rocky, wind-swept trenches the men are standing knee-deep in snow, and even when they come out of them for a short rest after fifteen days and nights of it, they are not much better off, for there is no wood in the country, and sleeping in their stone dug-outs, huddled together for heat—no Serbian soldier carries a blanket—they have no means of warming themselves and no camp fires to sit round.

One naturally pictures such an army, consisting of men who have fought through two wars before the present one was even thought of, men who almost without exception bear the scars of three or four wounds, sometimes more, and who have managed somehow—more or less to out-live the effects of the Retreat through Albania, as being at least warmly clothed and fed and being in receipt of everything that can possibly be given them to alleviate their unavoidable sufferings, in order that a few at least may be saved to go back into Serbia. But no, on the contrary, these men are fighting for the Allies with less shelter than any other Army, less rations—such things as sugar, milk, butter, rum are unheard of luxuries—and no warm clothes. There is not a single man who has a pair of socks, and hardly any who have more than one shirt—and that a cotton one. I do not know, and do not care, whose fault it is; the facts are there, and it is for us to remedy them.

These men in the trenches would give me anything they had. Our most prized ration—our one and only "luxury"—is a small mug of much-watered wine twice a week. More than once, having drunk mine at midday, I have been handed another mugful at supper by my orderly, and all objections waived aside with "never mind where it came from; just drink it—you need it more than I do." It was his own ration.

To rescue me when I was wounded and unable to move some of my men risked their lives, and more than their lives (for no one knows better than they do what it means for a Serbian soldier to fall into the hands of the Bulgarians alive), yet they refused pointblank to save themselves unless they could carry me with them.

This is the spirit the Serbian soldier shows towards his Allies; what are we doing for him? There are societies for the wounded and for the civilians in the villages, but, when all is said and done, it is the man in the trenches who is keeping the flag flying.

Besides the soldiers at or not—as the case may be—for the trenches, there are the "Chechaks," or old men, who in normal times would be sitting by their own fireside, having relegated the working of the little farm to their sons, but who are now doing the transport, dragging their aching, rheumatically old legs for miles and miles alongside the pack mules, through mud and snow and rain in winter, scorching sun and choking dust and flies in summer, all day and every day on the endless trail, with nowhere to sit down for five minutes' rest and be given a hot drink and a smoke, no one to cheer them on their way, and nothing to think of but the sons they have killed in the war, and the old home in Serbia which they have lost hope of ever seeing again.

"Don't these men complain?" I am often asked. No, they do not. The only thing they ever complain of is that they are not allowed to go on the offensive, attack the Bulgarians, and fight their way home or be killed in the attempt. Home sickness, the longing, at any cost, to try to find their families, alone can undermine the moral of the Serbian Army. I have heard more grumbling since I came back to England from people because they cannot get quite as much butter or sugar as they would like than I have ever heard in the whole Serbian Army, even when we were going through Albania; and frequently had no food at all; but then, perhaps, when you are worn out by six years of fighting, when all your brothers have been killed, father murdered by the Bulgarians, wife and sisters carried off, and the old mother, goodness alone knows where (and this is the history of almost any Serbian soldier you care to ask), and when, in addition, your life-long enemy is in possession of your country, and you have lost everything you ever had in the world, well then I suppose you get past grumbling over anything; but if you have the unbreakable spirit of a Serbian you will still be a steadfast ally, an undaunted foe, "and, what is more, you'll be a man, my son"—and a man worth doing something for.

I am working while home on leave helping "The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield's Fund (Registered)" for providing Comforts for Serbian Soldiers and Prisoners. 22, Old Burlington Street, where money and comforts can be sent. We have already despatched a good deal of warm clothing, but nothing to what is required, and we hope to raise sufficient funds to start and maintain free canteens along the roads for the "Chechaks" and the soldiers tramping from hospital to join their regiments. *Morning Post.*

population to give her—who has mobilized 30 per cent. of her own and of her allies' population—a total armed force of some 30,000,000 men with an annual military contingent of nearly 1,400,000 men. Thus, this domain of Prussian militarism, of which the destruction by the Allies is the chief and indispensable war aim, would be—nay, has been—immensely extended.

Times.

THE ROAD TO INDIA AND BRITAIN'S PLANS. HAMBURG TO BAGDAD POLICY.

The surrender of Jerusalem and the consequent strengthening of British power and prestige in the Middle East will have a chastening effect on the protagonists of the "Hamburg to Bagdad" policy. It was a policy which attracted a vast number of adherents; men who recognised at an early stage of the war that Germany was bound to suffer immeasurable losses in her overseas trade, and by the deprivation of markets in which she could replenish her exhausted supplies of raw material. Men of the calibre of Dr. Paul Rohrbach affected to see in an extension of German influence towards the East more than a compensation for any losses she might incur overseas, but above all they saw in it a serious blow struck at British predominance in those regions and a policy which would eventually tend towards the dislocation of British power in India.

There is an interesting article in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, headed, "The Road to India," in which German ambitions and the underlying fear that they will remain unfulfilled, are blended in a rather discordant whole. Some passages from this article are well worth quoting. It is an article full of blatant nonsense, but appearing in the *Kölnische* it is clearly an effort made with a purpose, and behind it are doubtless men of some importance.

First of all, we are told that the German Empire, rising in accordance with the dynamic laws of nature, has filled Britain with concern for the safety of her world-empire and the security of her sea lordship. This is really the secret of England's participation in the war. She would smash the German attack on her greater imperial interests, destroy Germany's naval power, and rob her of her colonies.

Historical necessity. We are next informed that Germany's Oriental policy rests on "historical necessity." We are informed that the political ambition which has Baghdad as its object is as old as Pepin and Charlemagne. One can see that it rests, moreover, on the "geographical line" of the existing group of power—whatever this may mean. At various periods during the past 1,000 years attempts have been made to link up the Orient with Germany, but until now the necessary power has been lacking. That Germany has taken the opportunity of securing the assistance of Turkey in the realisation of her aims is only natural.

Equally natural is it that England should regard this movement as aggressive. For, if successful, Germany obtains an exit on the Persian Gulf, and thereby, we are told, she makes an important step forward in her equality of rights at sea with England. England would be threatened in her dominion of the Indian Ocean, and this she would not tolerate for an instant. It is here, therefore, that the vital interests of the two Empires clash with elemental force. Germany must gain an entrance to the Persian Gulf if she is not to be cut off from the trade of the world, and if she is not to make the feeding of her population dependent on the favour of England. And England cannot permit our entrance to the Gulf without seeing her domination at sea diminished, the domination which accrues to her her great riches. England sees this quite well, and hence her attitude. She knows that almost all her Asiatic and African possessions serve only as a galleys for India, the costliest jewel in the British crown.

BRITAIN'S LAND ROUTE.

It is in pursuit of this policy of securing her Eastern Dominions that Britain desires an overland road to India. The idea is an old one, and has not its origin in this war. It took shape after the occupation of Egypt. Much has been written lately about the importance of Egypt for Britain, but it is necessary to add, says the *Kölnische* writer, that the occupation of that country was a necessity if England set store on commanding the seaway to India after the opening of the Suez Canal.

The land way was also a necessity, and Britain, made wise by her Colonial experiences, began to secure the adhesion of the spiritual chiefs of Islam by an adroit expenditure of gold. It was undoubtedly an adroit policy. The Arab population was irritated by the actions of the Turkish Nationalists, and Britain agitated against the "Turansians," posing as the liberator of the Arab tribes from the thraldom of the Turk. And, besides, they would make of the desert of Arabia a flourishing garden like unto Egypt. The British, moreover, played on the string of an Arabic Khalifa.

Then, we are told, came the necessity of a military occupation of Mesopotamia, and finally the necessity of controlling and securing those portions of Persia through which the future road to India would lead.

NO ARRANGEMENT POSSIBLE.

The writer proceeds to examine how far this British policy has been successful, the first tangible result was the defection of the Sherif Hussein and his appointment as an Arabian King dependent on the grace of England. Mesopotamia has been occupied as far as it is necessary for the fulfilment of British plans, and Southern Persia has been firmly incorporated.

The conclusion of the writer is peculiarly interesting:—"One day we must come to an arrangement with England about Belgium and other purely European questions. But we shall never arrive at an agreement on any question which encroaches on the integrity of British Colonial possessions, still less on any question which touches the connection between Britain and India," the veritable column of British world-power.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CAUSES OF PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION.

ARMY DECIDES THE ISSUE.
OLD POLICY NEW METHODS.

The following article gives an account of the causes of the recent revolution in Portugal and an estimate of the character of the new leader, Major Sidonio Paes.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT AT LISBON.]

The present revolution is the reply of the Army to that of May 14th. In the strength last week were the same as in 1916. The result reproduces in even more startling form the victory of the military Junta in Spain. It is the sword flung into the political scale. The Government counted on an Army whose adhesion it did not possess, and on a public with which it had lost touch.

Not that the Government was a weak Government. Far from it; it contained elements of real worth and power. It was not an inactive Government. When time allows its real work to be seen and judged, it will be recognized that, faced by great difficulties and a relentless opposition, its members have done much that the Portuguese people will yet be proud of. The creation of that "new army" by a portion of which it has been overthrown has been in the main its work. So, too, the organization of the Navy. The work of these few short months in the colonies, and in the Departments of Works, Supplies, Agriculture, and Commerce, has also been great. Dr. Afonso Costa may to-day be prisoner; his house, with that of Admiral Lottie de Bego and Colonel Norton de Matos, may have been sacked by hostile mobs; yet in her heart of hearts Portugal is far from ashamed of the men who—at whatever of sacrifice—have proved to the nation and to the world that the Portuguese Army and Navy are real forces, and the nation worthy of a wider future than three short years ago its people dreamed of.

LATE GOVERNMENT'S ENEMIES.

The pace has been over-forced. The strain imposed by the protraction of the war has been too great. This it is which has brought the Government down at the very time when that downfall was least deserved. With all its faults and its shortcomings, and they were neither few nor small, the late Government had not been false to the Republic, the nation, or the Allies. It had, however, created many enemies, and was hard pressed on many hands. An unrelenting Press war, a scholastic strike which served to unite against it the young, organized, and enthusiastic forces of a portion of the Republic with those of militant Monarchism as represented by the students of the School of War—who played a leading part in the revolt—and, lastly, the unpopular contest with the Church, through the expulsion of certain of the leading bishops from their dioceses and from the country for their direct infringement of the Law of Separation from the State; these led to its defeat.

To these must be added the successive alienation of special classes formerly distinguished by their loyalty to the régime, such as the postal and telegraphic employees, and part, it would seem, of the police. Agricultural, industrial, and commercial classes, under threats of mobilization and the probability of the introduction of war taxes, though latterly they have been apparently less directly antagonistic, yet stood on guard. These combined elements, together with the pinch of war, were enough to crush any Government.

THE "NEW NAPOLEON."

Internally there has lain, there yet lies, latent the question of the régime. Externally there is that of Portugal's participation in the war. On both these vital questions, the policy of the late government was clear. It is significant that on both questions the preliminary proclamations of the Revolutionary Junta maintain that policy. Major Sidonio Paes—the new Napoleon, as he has been styled—appears as the saviour of the Republic. Character and capacity are the first necessities of the country and the moment. That Major Paes and his coadjutors may be able to do better than the "wretched Government" who have gone, as he somewhat ungenerously styles his predecessors, is to be wished. His work will not be easy. The forces he represents are composed of many heterogeneous elements. To destroy, even to destroy Governments, is not so hard as to govern, and to govern well.

So far Major Paes enjoys the immense advantage of a favourable Press. This means much. He has the confidence of many unquestionably good people. The danger is that he should adopt the counsel of the leading Monarchist organ, the *Diário Nacional*, when it says:—"Major Sidonio Paes, to confirm his work and even in his own defence activity, make the extermination of an entire party, and one that until yesterday was the governing party in the country, is a perilous policy, alike for those who preach it and for the country."

If therefore we do not solve the Orient question militarily, even though we beat England to her knees, the last concession which Britain would make would be the yielding up of Arabia and Mesopotamia. It is thus that the British think about the road to India. The future will show whether the Germans are mature enough to pursue a policy which will get us back Mesopotamia. Victory will go to that nation whose broadest sections of people recognise the necessity of the national demands. A large part of the British working class know what the British colonies mean for them. May the day soon come when the broadest masses of our people will possess understanding for German foreign policy.

AMERICAN PREPARATIONS. WAR SECRETARY'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Baker, U.S.A., the Secretary for War, replied in January to the criticism of his department's conduct of the war, mentioning that the United States now has an army of 1,500,000 men and equipment ready for all who can go overseas this year. "America," he said, "now has in France an army of substantial size ready for active service."

In answer to questions with respect to delays in preparing for war, Mr. Baker said:—"The war was not on us, it was in Europe." The department went along in the old rut until America entered the war, and then began to make things move. Senator New brought out early in the hearing that in May, 1916, Mr. Gerard, the United States Ambassador to Germany, warned the United States that Germany was about to renew its unrestricted submarine warfare, and that the United States should prepare for any eventuality. The facts in regard to this warning are given in Mr. Gerard's book, Senator New asserted.

Secretary for War Baker said any information he had in regard to this warning was of a confidential nature, and he could not discuss it.

"Did not that warning make any impression on you?" asked Senator New. "That subject is confidential," was the answer.

"Don't you think, and didn't you think, that would have been pretty good time to settle the question of rifle interchangeability and other things that later caused delays?"

"Yes," that would have been a good time, and ten years before would have been a good time.

Secretary Baker then asserted that he was not sure of the exactitude of Mr. Gerard's warning. "We had word of the German Government repudiating any intention to renew unrestricted submarine warfare," he said.

"Was the word of the German Government more credible than that of our own Ambassador?" asked Senator New.

Later in the examination Senator New wrathfully interjected:—"Mr. Gerard was in Berlin for the purpose of knowing what was going on. He sent his warning based on talks with the German Emperor and with German admirals, and his warning should have influenced the War Department."


Conceding delays and errors of judgment in so vast an undertaking, Secretary Baker optimised his reply to criticism in a written statement of considerable length. "No army of a similar size in the history of the world," he said, "has ever been raised, equipped, or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health, and general well-being of any army. By the co-operation of all the interests and all the people in the country the nation was now organized, and set to its task with unanimity of spirit and confidence in its powers. More had been done than anybody dared believe to be possible." Mr. Baker gave figures showing the state of the army and its equipment before America entered the war, and the remarkable progress made since. *Daily Telegraph.*

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1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU ... 16,000 tons ... FRI.	15th March 11 A.M.
	SHIDZUOKA MARU ... 12,500 tons ... FRI.	20th " 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,000 tons ... SAT.	18th March 11 A.M.
	AKI MARU ... 12,500 tons ... SAT.	20th April 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ...

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NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL ...

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ...

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON ...

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

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Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... WED. 13th March, 11 A.M.
† KASHIMA MARU ... SAT. 23rd March, 11 A.M.

(Omitting Manila Eastbound.)

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU ...	16,000	FRI. 22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU ...	22,000	TUES. 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU ...	11,000	TUES. 16th Apr.
SHINYO MARU ...	22,000	SAT. 27th Apr.
PERISA MARU ...	9,000	FRI. 10th May

The "Nippon Maru" and "Perisa Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

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KIYO MARU ...	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU ...	14,000 "

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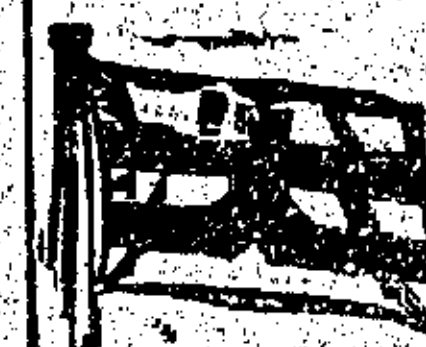
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(TRANS-PACIFIC)
"AFRICA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 20th Mar. at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 26th Mar. at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 28th Apr. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

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AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

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FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Inping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

"ROSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 14th Mar. at 8 A.M.
"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 17th Mar. at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 24th Mar. at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 75 will be fixed.

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